

**Chapter VIII.—Curiosities of Military Discipline.**—Increased severity of discipline; Limitation of the rights of matrimony; Atrocious military punishments; Causes of the unpopularity of military ser-



vice; The dullness of life in the ranks; The prevalence of desertion; The debasing influence of discipline, illustrated from the old flogging system; The conscription imminent in England; The question of military service for women; Militarism answerable for Socialism.

Chapter IX.—The Limits of Military Duties.—The old feeling of the moral stain of bloodshed; Modern change of feeling about warfare; The old-world sentiment in favor of piracy; The central question of military ethics; May a soldier be indifferent to the cause of war; Origin of our mercenary as opposed to gratuitous service; Original limitation of military duty; To the actual defence of the realm; Justice between nations; Its observation in ancient India and Rome; Grotius on good grounds of war; The soldier's first duty to his conscience; The admission of this principle involves the end of war.

Mr. Farrer has given us, in short, a most interesting collection of facts, incidents, and illustrations, strung together on a thread of philosophical argument, conceived in a spirit of most uncompromising hostility, not only to war but to the military profession and to military discipline. "It appears to be an indisputable fact of history," he says, "that the modern military theory of Europe, which demands complete spiritual self-abandonment and unqualified obedience on the part of a soldier, is a distinct trespass outside the bounds of the original, and so to speak, constitutional idea of military duty; and in our own country (England) it is as much an encroachment on the rights of Englishmen as it is on the wider rights of man." He cites here the case of Admiral Keppel, "who while numbers of Naval officers flocked to the Admiralty to offer their services or to request employment, steadily declined to take part in the war of England against her American Colonies because he deemed her cause a bad one."

One of the best features of the old pagan world, we are told, was the importance attached to the justice of the motive for breaking the peace. The Romans appear never to have begun a war without a previous consultation with the College of Fecials as to its justice, and in the same way, and for the same purpose, the early Christian emperors consulted the opinions of the bishops. If a Roman general made an unjust attack upon a people his triumph was refused, or at least resisted; nor are instances infrequent in which the Senate decreed restitution where a consul, acting on his own responsibility, had deprived a population of its arms, its lands or its liberties. Hence, the Romans, with all their apparent aggressiveness, won the character of a strict regard to justice, which was no small part of the secret of their power. Conquest corrupted the Romans in these respects as it has done many another people; but, even to the end of the Republic, the tradition of justice survived. Mr. Farrer thinks there was nothing finer in the history of that people "than the vote of Cæsar, that Cæsar, who, in time of peace, had slain or routed 300,000 Germans, should be given up to the people he had injured in atonement for the wrong he had done to them."

The principle Mr. Farrer contends for, as he himself states it, is "that the soldier should be fully satisfied in his own mind of the justice of the cause he fights for," which "is the condition that Christian writers, from Augustine to Grotius, have placed on the lawfulness of military service. The objection to it, that its adoption would mean the ruin of military discipline, will," he says, "appear the greatest argument of all in its favor when we reflect that its universal adoption would make war itself, which is the only reason for discipline, altogether impossible."

Mr. Farrer's idea is that the individual soldier must, as a free moral agent, sit in judgment on his orders to determine whether or not they originate in justice. This, if it proves anything, proves too much. By parity of reasoning the executive officer of the civil law must usurp the functions of the courts and magistrates to determine whether he will obey their writs; and the individual taxpayer must scrutinize the national budget to determine whether it contains any item which his conscience will not permit him to pay for. In all ages, and in many countries, men have adopted Mr. Farrer's reasoning, but usually those who acted upon it have been treated, if in the Army, as mutineers; if in civil life, as traitors or malefactors. The nearest approach which we at this moment recall, to an escape from the universal law of obedience to superior authority, simply as authority, is in the case of the original Russian Mir, where nothing was decided upon without the unanimous vote in its favor of the whole village population. The result is shown in the picture of "Russia under the Tsars," just given us in the volume with this title by Stepiak. He describes how this legislation by unanimous decision, by what we may call a natural process of development, resulted in the government by a single despotic will, in which abject submission became such a sacred ideal that when Prince Képinin, after being impaled, was dying a slow death in atrocious suffering, he sang hymns in honor of the Tzar, his master and murderer.

Military men need not, however, be disturbed by Mr. Farrer's fallacious reasoning, for its fallacy is so apparent as to answer itself, and many, if not most, of those whose office it is to wield the sword in modern days would be delighted to believe in the

possibility of such an Arcadia as he would have us live in, where men will make war no more, and military service and military discipline shall no longer be needed; but we fear it will prove for a long time yet to come no better than a fool's paradise. Even of the ideal Arcadia the poet sings: "this is Arcadia, this the land heroic hearts have died for," and the Arcadia of Greece, whose peaceful and happy life was the delightful theme of ancient pastorals, furnished 2,000 men to the famous 10,000 of Xenophon's masterly retreat.

As a storehouse of facts Mr. Farrer's work is interesting and valuable, and each chapter is in itself an encyclopedia of anecdote. Under the heading of "the Laws of War," he tells us that—

Cannons and bombs were at first called diabolical, because they suggested the malice of the enemy of mankind, or serpentine, because they seemed worse than the poison of serpents. But even cannons were at first only used against fortified walls, and there is a tradition of the first occasion when they were directed against men. And torpedoes, now used without scruple, were called infamous and infernal when, under the name of American Turtles, they were first tried by the American Colonies against the ships of their mother country. In the sixteenth century, that knight "without fear or reproach," the Chevalier Bayard, ordered all musketeers who fell into his hands to be slain without mercy, because he held the introduction of fire-arms to be an unfair innovation on the rules of lawful war. So red-hot shot (or balls made red hot before insertion in the cannon) were at first objected to, or only considered fair for purposes of defence, not of attack. Yet, what do we find?—that Louis XIV. fired some 12,000 of them into Brussels in 1694; that the Austrians fired them into Lille in 1732; and that the English batteries fired them at the ships in Sebastopol harbor, which formed part of the Russian defences. Chain-shot and bar-shot were also disapproved of at first, or excluded from use by conventions applying only to particular wars; now there exists no agreement precluding their use, for they soon became common in battles at sea.

A few pages further on he gives an interesting comparison between the destructiveness of ancient and modern warfare. He holds that the ancient accounts of slaughter should be divided by something like one hundred, quoting Philip de Commines, who says: "In my time I have been in several actions where for one man that was really slain they have reported a hundred, thinking by such an account to please their masters; and they sometimes deceive them with lies." It is evident, adds Mr. Farrer, that

The greatest laxity prevailed in reference to chronicling the numbers of the slain; so that if we take 3,000 instead of 30,000 as the sum total of common soldiers slain at Crecy, it is probable that we shall be nearer the truth than if we implicitly accept Froissart's statement. The same skepticism will of course hold good of the battles of the ancient world. Is it likely, for instance, that in a battle in which the Romans are said to have only lost 100 men, the Macedonians should have lost 20,000? Or again, is it possible, considering the difficulty of the commissariat of a large army, even in our own days of trains and telegraphs and improved agriculture, that Marius in one battle can have slain 200,000 Teutons, and taken 90,000 prisoners? But while no conclusion is possible but that the figures of the older histories are altogether too untrustworthy to afford any basis for comparison, the calculation rests on something more like fair evidence, that in the fortnight between August 4, 1870, the date of the battle of Wissembourg, and August 18, that of Gravelotte, including the battles of Woerth and Forbach on August 6, of Courcelles on the 14th, and of Vionville on the 16th, more than 100,000 French and Germans met their death on the battlefield, to say nothing of those who perished afterward in agonies in the hospitals.

Lucræ had as much to do with ancient warfare, we are told, as glory. The Chevalier Bayard made by ransoms £4,000, which, in those days, must have been quite a fortune, and Sir Walter Manny in a single campaign, enriched himself by £8,000 in the same way. So that the story is perfectly credible of the old Scotch knight, who in a year of universal peace prayed, "Lord, turn the world upside down, that gentlemen may make bread of it." "Indeed, the very word brigand meant, originally, merely a foot-soldier who fought in a brigade, in which sense it is used by Froissart."

In the year 1747 alone the English ships took 644 prizes; and of what enormous value they often were! Here is a list of the values which the cargoes of these prizes not infrequently reached: *Héron*, a French ship, £140,000; *Conception*, a French ship, £200,000; *La Charmante*, a French East Indianman, £200,000; *Vestal*, a Spanish ship, £140,000; *Hector*, a Spanish ship, £300,000; *Concordia*, a Spanish ship, £600,000. Two Spanish register ships are recorded to have brought in £350 to every foremost man who took part in the capture. In 1745 three Spanish vessels returning from Peru having been captured by three privateersmen, the owners of the latter received to their separate shares the sum of £700,000, and every common seaman £850. Another Spanish galleon was taken by a British man-of-war with a million sterling in bullion on board.

Many existing military customs are traced by Mr. Farrer to a curious origin, e. g., that of church parade to "certain old Saxon and imperial Articles of War, which show that the prayers of the military were formerly regarded as equally efficacious with their swords, in obtaining victories over their enemies; and, therefore, a very necessary part of their duty." Of "sentry-go," the author speaks with a fervor of abhorrence which would seem to have its origin in experience. "The voluntary sufferings of the saints, the tortures devised by the religious orders of olden days, or the self-inflicted hardships of sport, pale," he says, "before the two

hours sentry-go on a winter's night. This it is that kills our soldiers more fatally than an enemy's cannon, and it is borne with more admirable patience than even the hardships of a siege." We do not mean, in criticising Mr. Farrer's book, to overlook its many excellencies. It has very much that the soldier will find not only interesting for the information, but instructive in the suggestion it offers for the improvement of their profession. Still, if there are many statements that have no better foundation than the assertion that one half of our Army desert yearly, what he reports must be received with caution.

## TATTOO AND REVEILLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NO ONE ever thinks of having tattoo roll-call in the field. It is difficult to see any object of it in garrison. In winter evenings soldiers, hot and perspiring, rush out of a barrack room that is reeking with heat, bad breath and tobacco smoke, and stand at "attention" fifteen or twenty minutes, exposed to the cold with the thermometer below zero. That they should have colds, pneumonia and other diseases is to be expected. This roll-call never prevented a man from deserting. Men who wish to "run it" are simply delayed, and get back to quarters later and are less fit for duty next day, than if they could have gone directly after retreat. In hot weather the nights are too short for soldiers to get enough sleep, especially the old guard, and they should be allowed to go to bed, as the farmers do, with the chickens, at sundown (retreat).

During a war, every military man, whether in the field or in garrison, should be up and in line under arms at the first streak of daylight; "as it is a favorite time for an enemy to attempt a surprise."

The same rule should be followed in the field during peace, for if a march is to be made the wagons should be loaded and started. If to remain in camp the horses and mules should be turned out to graze at daylight. The light and noise awakens soldiers at that time. In garrison, in hot weather, the doors and windows being open, every noise is heard; the light, heat, flies and noise prevent sleep after daylight, and reveille regulates itself. But in garrison, in cold weather, with doors and windows closed soldiers can easily sleep until the sun is well up.

The stable police and teamsters sleep in the stables and feed the horses and mules. So there is no reason for the men in barracks getting up until after sunrise.

It is hardly humane to get soldiers up at early daylight on bitterly cold mornings when they will have nothing to do until two or three hours later.

Some of our more thoughtful post commanders have taken the responsibility of ordering reveille after sunrise, instead of early daylight, and a few abolish tattoo. What may be correct and beneficial in Oregon might be injurious in Wyoming and Texas. Owing to a great difference in altitude, there are posts in the same department that differ in climate as much as if they were a thousand miles apart. No matter how often a man has suffered from intense cold or intense heat, dust and want of water, he cannot when suffering from cold, fully realize and appreciate the condition of other men who, in another climate, are suffering from heat and thirst.

As our troops serve in such a great variety of extreme climates, would it not be better to make the Regulations, so far as they refer to roll calls, drills, duties, target practice, and the uniforms to be worn, advisory, leaving it to the judgment and experience of post and detachment commanders to decide for their special commands. Then hold each responsible for the condition and efficiency of his command.

TEXAS.

## HOSPITAL STEWARDS AND ATTENDANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I NOTICE with pleasure that another pen has taken up the soldiers' cause, and through the columns of your paper has advocated the establishment of a regular hospital corps in the U. S. Army.

The unanimity of the sentiment in all the communications which I have seen in favor of this innovation, and the practical sameness in the plan for the organization of the corps, advocated by these different writers, would seem to demonstrate two things, viz: That it is high time some relief was afforded from our present miserable system; and, secondly, that a good working scheme has already been hit upon to remedy the evil which meets general approbation.

I would respectfully suggest, however, that, counting in the extra duty men acting as cooks and nurses, there are enough people connected with the medical service, U. S. A., and that their present designations are good enough. The question is how to render this body of men more efficient and better contented. I believe, as intimated above, that we need just two things to accomplish this result: 1st, Advance the steward's pay to \$50 or \$60 per month, with longevity increase. 2d, Establish a hospital corps. Let this be composed of selected men under 25 years of age. Let their pay be \$20 a month, with longevity increase. From these men let the second and third class stewards be selected—the former to receive \$25 and the latter \$30 a month, with longevity pay. Let it be allowed on the recommendation of the post surgeon for the Surgeon-General to appoint one or two third class stewards in every hospital. From these, by examination, let the second class stewards be selected as they may be required; and only from second class stewards, with unobjection-



able characters, let a board of surgeons, after strict examination, select men to be recommended for first class stewardships. It seems to me that the matter will then be in a nutshell.

As the matter stands now there is not, in my opinion, sufficient inducement for the best men to strive for the steward's position; and there is no guarantee whatever to a young enlisted man that any amount of good service will put him in the way of promotion to a stewardship.

In this connection I would like to inquire of company officers whether they do not consider the present system of obtaining hospital attendants a bad one. Is it not almost impossible to resent the post surgeon's privilege of asking for his attendants by name? And are not most of the hard feelings which arise between the staff and the line on the frontier connected with this matter of hospital attendants? Would it not be better for all parties if the attendants were men trained to their business, and not to target shooting and drilling? And lastly, will it not be likely to benefit themselves personally or their families if the hospital service is rendered more efficient throughout?

O. A.

#### RETIREMENT FOR ENLISTED MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me to pass a few remarks upon the act of Congress providing for the retirement of non-com. officers and private soldiers after a service of thirty years.

After thirty years' service a man at his minimum age would be fifty-one, and at his maximum sixty-five years old (musicians who are enlisted as minors excepted), or men who shall have served thirty years will be, on an average at date of retirement, fifty-eight years of age; this, of course, is based on the supposition that the men every time re-enlist within the limits, viz., within one month or less subsequent to the date of discharge.

If the bill is intended for the benefit of the general non-com. staff whose duties, with an occasional exception in the case of the hospital steward, are purely clerical and garrison; or if for a certain class, clerks, etc., in the artillery, whose duties are confined to the garrison, and whose nearest approximation to field service is in "turning out" on a street parade a few times a year; if for the benefit of those and only those the bill is intended, it "hits the nail on the head." I fail to see in what respect the cavalry or infantry soldier is to be benefited by it, and those are the branches that constitute the great mass of the Army. They are also the branches that are stationed away on the frontier; away from civilization; from amusement of all kind (no Barnum or Langtry out there), and, in fact, from almost everything that persons in the States consider not only essential to happiness, but to common comfort; and they, so far as I have seen for the past fifteen years, have done all the service and suffered all the hardships that should entitle them as soldiers to consideration.

Where can be found—in what cavalry or infantry regiment—a man who has served thirty years? Possibly a few might be found, although during my services, mostly in the "Far West" serving with both branches, I have yet found but one man who could boast of twenty-five years' service, and in this case he was not, by any means, fit for active duty.

An enlisted man serving in the Western States and Territories thinks he is doing remarkably well if he can survive twenty-three or four years, and, indeed, to do so, especially in the cavalry and most of the infantry regiments, he must be a man who had been possessed of more than an ordinary physique. Sometimes, through the goodness of his company commander, a soldier ekes out even a longer period, by being placed on some light duty, such as room-orderly, assistant cook or stableman, but such men are of but little benefit to their companies, and such leniency is extended generally with the understanding that the man makes the most of the privilege by saving his pay and thus be something more than a penniless pauper upon his arrival at the "Soldiers' Home;" and let me here say that the "Home" is looked upon with a shudder by the great mass of old soldiers. They look upon it as nothing more or less than a poorhouse. By some, probably, the "Home" may be thought good, but still it is a well-known fact that no one, or, at least, but very few, would remain there if they could have enough to live upon outside of it. No one can dispute the assertion that there is nothing that can be said that will hurt an old soldier's feelings more than to be told by a comrade that he ought to go to the "Foggy Home." What then must the prospect be for a young soldier to ponder on; but I will guarantee that both old and young soldiers will always await with joy the day that they may be honorably retired, even if the pay be small.

It seems to me that with our little Army something of more benefit ought to be done for the enlisted man, and with just as little—yes, probably, far less expense in an indirect manner to the Government. As things now are, there will be broken-down men of upwards of twenty years' service retained through the kind-heartedness of their company and regimental commanders to serve out the remaining portion of the thirty years. These men will practically be of no benefit to their companies, besides keeping younger men from filling their places, and, of course, the greater number of serviceable men ordinarily in a company the easier the duty is for all. I, therefore, believe that through economy, as well as philanthropy, some measures ought to be devised for disposing in a satisfactory manner of these old soldiers.

A graduate pension list would answer the purpose, giving men of twenty years' faithful service and pronounced by a Board of Medical Officers as unfit for service through disease or injury contracted in the line of duty, a pension of say one-half of their pay and allowances; this with the eight dollars monthly from the "Home" would give a man enough at least to live decently on, and I believe that the retirement of all enlisted men after two five years' service ought to be compulsory, with seventy-five per cent. of pay, and allowances as now allowed by law for thirty years' service.

After twenty-five years but few men even under the most favorable circumstances are fit for active service, although some holding fat positions on the general non-com. staff could hold out while a "bean

remained in the commissary," providing they were stationed at posts where attending the pay table once every two months constituted the greater part of their duty, but such men in case of necessity would be found to be only in the way, therefore I believe it would be far better to retire all after twenty-five years' service, and give younger men a chance to take their places. Yes, through the rank and file inducements in the way of making room for promotion to those coveted staff positions should be held out, to the civilian that he may enlist, and to the young soldier that he may have some objective goal besides the everlasting "who goes there."

I give these views with the hope that some action in this direction may be taken. I give them, fully appreciating the liberal spirit of the country in passing the thirty years act, but I firmly believe that if the matter were fully ventilated Congress would be found ready, both in the line of economy as well as a reward for its old and faithful servants, who when young men gave up home, kindred, boyhood's friends and air castles for the service of their country, to make such legislation as would give them something to look forward to, when through debility they find themselves no longer able to join their comrades when facing the "blizzard" of Dakota, or may be the parching suns of Arizona. Such legislation would bring into the service a class of men far superior to any we have had since the war, and keep those men in who at the present time command the respect of all classes whom they come in contact with; such men as were at Fort Wadsworth last summer, and who have ever since been receiving every mark of respect possible from their respected visitors, the gallant 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Trusting that my remarks may be considered pertinent, and that nothing in this will be construed into anything ungrateful for the benefits already conferred by the thirty years act, and believing that the above suggestions, if carried out, would be found to go far towards solving the desertion question, I am, etc.,

A CORPORAL OF ARTILLERY.

#### A WORD ABOUT GRUMBLING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 25 a correspondent, writing under the nom de plume "Texas," gives to the world a heart-rending jeremiad, entitled "Fish of One, Flesh of the Other."

The harrowing picture that "Texas" paints is rather highly-colored, and I will venture the assertion that when he penned his dismal plaint about sleeping without bedding in dust, rain, mud, and snow, and threw in some dirt and vermin to complete the doleful description, he was seated in comfortable quarters, and that his last meal had consisted of something better than hard bread and bacon.

If naval officers have a better time than we have, I am glad of it. We need not cry because their piece of cake is bigger than ours, when ours is large enough to satisfy any reasonable appetite. Our retirement laws are just and liberal; but some men "want the whole earth," and feel personally aggrieved at a condition of affairs that prevents them from jumping at once into a colonelcy.

Army life is a very good sort of existence. Our hardships are no more than we ought to expect and cheerfully submit to; and candor requires us to acknowledge that we have many counterbalancing advantages. This thing of whining like an abused galley-slave about the hardships to which we are occasionally subjected, is neither dignified nor profitable. If the grumblers are subjected to such frightful hardships, why is it that so few die? and why is it that their discontent so rarely takes the practical form of resignation?

KUIVA.

#### THE NEW NAVY RATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me to ask you to kindly rectify a little mistake that appeared in the Boston Record a day or two ago. The 10 per cent. spoken of in that paper in connection with the present naval rations is meant to be 10 cents a day in addition to the former and present 30 cents, which at present furnishes nothing for breakfast or supper to our seamen, but coffee and hard bread for breakfast, and tea or coffee and hard bread for supper. It is this point and deficiency in the rations where the ten cents per day is advocated, in the new or old rations, in support of the morning or night meal, especially at sea.

H. W. W.

#### SOME POKER CHIPS.

(From the Pittsburgh Post.)

A tough old club man, notably a stickler for exactitude at poker, was brought the other night into direct antagonism with a bewitchingly beautiful maiden. He held three kings; she held cards which, according to Hoyle, couldn't have won the pot or anywhere near it, and yet he pushed the chips over to her after a moment's hesitation. "What under heavens do you do that for?" a friend who saw both hands afterward asked. "Her two pairs beat my three of a kind," he replied. "But she didn't have two pairs." "Oh, yes she did—a pair of aces in her hand and a pair of eyes in her head—blue ones, with tears in them. They'd beat a royal flush if I held it."

(From the Chicago Herald.)

On a Western train a number of passengers sought to while away the tedious hours with a game of poker. The game ran along for several hours, a man dropping out occasionally and another taking his place, but two of the players stuck to their posts from first to last. There seemed to be rivalry between them, and in a measure neglecting the other players, they devoted their attention almost entirely to each other. Finally the other players retired and watched the combatants. The stakes became larger and larger, and the work keener and keener. The well-dressed, slouch-hatted, military looking man was all composure; the one with the big sombrero, belt, and fierce moustache seemed nervous. He was losing. The pots that he won were small; those he lost ran into the hundreds.

"Stranger," he said finally, "I'm goin' to quit while I've got a stake left. May I inquire who ye are?"

"Certainly," replied the other. "I am Col. — of the Regular Army."

"An Army officer! An' me a-playin' poker with you! What an infernal fool I've been! I'm a professional myself—they call me POKER JIM, an' I've cleaned out many a camp—but I've got no truck with Army officers. When I play kyards I want half a chance to win, any how. Good day."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE BALTIMORE REUNION.

THURSDAY of last week was occupied by the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at their meeting in Baltimore, with an excursion around the harbor in the morning, a street parade in the afternoon, and banquet in the evening. The drizzling rain did not seem to interfere with the enthusiasm of the excursionists in the morning, and the parade for the afternoon was ordered rain or shine. Colonel Stewart Brown, of the Fifth Maryland, commanded the parade, which was headed by the band of the 2d Artillery, from Fort McHenry, succeeded by the following military bodies:

Battalion—2d U. S. Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, Staff—Lieutenant Walke, Adjutant; Captain Clem, Quartermaster.

Batteries—1, Captain W. P. Vose; 1, Lieutenant Conklin; M. Lieutenant Caziarc.

Sailors from U. S. Revenue cutter Ewing, Lieutenant Wild.

Second Battalion Duryee's Zouaves, New York, Colonel Harney D. Hull.

Marine Band, Washington, Professor Sousa, leader, 46 pieces.

Washington Light Infantry Corps, Colonel W. G. Moore, Company A—Captain, Wm. M. Dalton; Lieutenant, James G. Cowie; B, Captain, R. R. Ross; Lieutenant, W. L. Carriek; C, Captain, J. C. Entwistle; Lieutenant, Charles Sloan; D, Captain, John S. Miller; Lieutenant, P. Z. Duffy.

Union Veteran Corps and Custer Camp No. 1, Washington.

Washington Cadet Corps and band, Major C. A. Fleetwood, Company A—Captain, Arthur Brooks; Lieutenant, Laws; B, Captain, John A. Brown; Lieutenant, R. W. Davis; C, Captain, W. H. Lee; Lieutenant, A. L. Alexander.

Wilson Post Band, Charles Webster, leader, 45 pieces. National Rifles, Washington, Captain, James F. Oyster; Lieutenants, J. O. Manson and George W. Evans; Surgeon, Lieutenant George N. Acker; Commissary, Lieutenant Harry Bowers. National Rifle Cadet Corps, Captain, C. S. Domes.

Fifth Maryland Regiment Band and Drum Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles D. Gaither. Company C—Captain, Robert P. Brown; Lieutenants, R. G. Foster and James S. Gorman; E, Captain, Richard Hamilton; Lieutenant, J. P. Dowell; K, Lieutenant, J. B. Blackiston commanding; Lieutenant, D. M. Hite; H, Captain, Charles F. Albers; Lieutenant, G. D. Harrison; A, Captain, R. D. Selden; Lieutenants, B. T. Stokes and Francis Loney; G, Lieutenant R. B. Brown commanding; Lieutenants, J. F. Phillips and T. P. K. Walsh; B, Captain, Frank Markoe; Lieutenants, James P. Reese and H. T. Daly; F, Captain, Winfield Scott Anderson; Lieutenant, Lawrence Riggs.

Union Veterans, G. A. R., and General R. E. Lee Camp, ex-Confederates of Richmond, Va.

Second Battalion, Md. Inf., Cumberland, Md., (with band and drum corps), Lieut. Col. E. H. Wardwell, commanding. Governor's Guards, Annapolis, (with band) Capt. Louis Green; Towson Guards, Capt. C. B. McLean; Groom Guards, Capt. W. G. Farnell; Manual Training School Battalion, Capt. John D. Ford; Monumental City Battalion (with band), Capt. Geo. M. Mathews; Baltimore Rifles, Lieut. John A. Bishop; Monumental City Guards, Lieut. Peter Wilson; Baltimore City Guards, Capt. James Casey.

This formed the first brigade which was followed by three others: one of Grand Army organizations, one of civil and religious societies, and the last of fire organizations. The parade was reviewed by members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and others from a grand stand. The Baltimore American says: "When the men of R. E. Lee camp reached the reviewing stand, and brought their canes to a salute, every man on the stand arose. 'Hurrah for Johnny,' cried several of them, and by a common impulse they swung their hats and sent up a shout which seemed to rend the sky. The recipients of this greeting, surprised and pleased, nearly came to a halt, and answered with a terrific yell, waving their hats at the same time. The people on the sidewalks took up the sound and repeated it with their utmost power."

At the banquet in the evening when General Hunt, who presided, announced the toast, "The President of the United States," a telegram was read from Col. Lamont, saying: "The President regrets that it will not be possible for him to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac." Governor Henry Lloyd responded for the "State of Maryland;" Mayor Latrobe for the "City of Baltimore;" Horace Porter for the "Army of the Potomac;" Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., for the "Army;" Commander W. S. Schley, U. S. N., for the "Navy;" the "Volunteers," Hon. J. L. Thomas; the "Bench and Bar," Col. Chas. Marshall; the "Press," Major Innes Randolph; the "Orator of the Day," Gen. Calvin E. Pratt; the "Poet of the Day," DeW. C. Sprague; "Woman in War," Ex-Gov. Whyte. Volunteer toasts were responded to by Col. Frank Ward and Col. Adam E. King.

Lee Camp rose and cheered for Grant when Gen. Horace Porter named him, and when the band struck up "Dixie" a rousing cheer was given by all present for the Lee veterans, who were for a moment overcome, so genuine and hearty were the voices that rang out in their honor.

"General Porter," says the American, "who was so terribly abused while at the White House, was the star of the banquet. A Maryland member of the Society said: 'Porter is good enough for us, New York can keep Depew for after dinner speeches.'"

General Porter, in the course of his speech, said: "The Army of the Potomac had only one grievance, and that was the ground encountered in the South. This it can never forget nor forgive. If any member of the Army of the Potomac should be asked whether he had ever been in Virginia, he could say yes in a number of places. [Laughter.] He would remember the mud puddles and the order to fall in. [Laughter.] We went to crush the rebellion out of Virginia. We succeeded. In less than a year we had forced it into Maryland. [Laughter.] The Army of the Potomac wandered through many States in trying to reform measures. The only thing it did not reform were the lines at Bull Run. [Laughter.]

Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon, commanding at Fort McHenry, was warmly received and said:

Had I intended to make any very extended remarks tonight, I would not do so, because to-day I received a severe mental shock. At 9.30 this morning I lost a fort—the historic Fort McHenry—of which I had the command. It was invaded at half-past nine by the Army of the Potomac, armed with umbrellas, and was carried by storm in about five minutes. As I haven't been there much since, I suppose they are holding it yet. But I bear them no resentment. I shall always be glad to see that noble army, and hope to meet them once a year for many a long year to come. God bless them. [Loud applause.]

A member of the Society called for "Three cheers for the man who rescued Greely," which were given. Commodore Schley, after mentioning the



names and recalling the services of some of our naval heroes, said:

It was these men who make us proud of the material of the Navy. From 1861 to 1865 there was a large increase in the Navy, because it was necessary to maintain a blockade of the Confederacy. Our commercial marine had been driven from the ocean. During the war many of the merchant mariners assisted the Navy. They were intelligent navigators, but unaccustomed to naval duty. In 1865 peace came, and a reduction of the Navy followed, and our unneeded vessels were sold. Where we stopped in 1866 we have remained, and no improvements have been made worthy of the name; but other countries have done a great deal. If we are called upon suddenly, I have an unflinching faith in the genius of our country. We may do well, but we are unprepared. We will do well, and I think the Navy may be depended upon in the future to lend additional glory to the names which grace its rolls. [Great applause.]

Major Randolph, in response to "The Press," described Homer as "the prince of war correspondents," describing, in verse, for want of a newspaper, the exploits of Achilles and Hector, of whom we had otherwise known nothing. He said:

In very recent times the war correspondent has distinguished himself by his fluency in getting killed. Col. Buraby, who in his ride to Khiva foresaw and predicted the Russo-Afghan war, and to whose hand the sword and pen were equally familiar, got killed in the Soudan desert. Out of five war correspondents who started on the march from Korti to Metemneh, three got killed. These facts indicate that they went where they could see the fighting. A great misfortune of their death is that the clear and vivid descriptions of the battles which they could have given can now never be written.

Thus ended a reunion of veterans, the most noteworthy feature of which was the mingling of the blue and the gray, which gave the best possible demonstration of the thorough success of the War for the Union. The banquet was a perfect success, as was everything connected with the reunion. Gen. Porter's speech was grand. The Baltimore papers speak of it as 'the best after-dinner speech ever delivered in Baltimore.' Gen. Pinto, of Brooklyn, a Mexican War veteran, was at the banquet, as were several of our 'Loyal Legioners.' Major F. N. Coleman, of the Carrollton, deserves much credit for his management of the banquet, and Gen. H. C. King should be equally commended for the forethought and energy with which he conducted many of the arrangements incident to the banquet.

The oration in the evening of Wednesday by Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a very able defence of the Peninsula Campaign and the Army of the Potomac under McClellan. He said: "The record of the two armies in regard to their strength numerically was as follows: The Confederate Army had 187 regiments of infantry, against 144 in the Union Army, or 43 more; they had 80 batteries of artillery, against 60 Union, or 20 more; they had 14 regiments of cavalry, against 8 in the Union Army. The losses during this period were as follows: Confederate killed and wounded, 16,525; Union killed and wounded, 9,796; total Confederate loss, 19,149; total Union loss, 15,849. Thus, with an inferior number and under all the discouragement of failure of the campaign, it inflicted a loss of 25 per cent. more upon the enemy than itself sustained."

#### WEST POINT AND THE MILITIA.

Of the lessons taught by the war the orator said:

But the war demonstrated that the maintenance of such a school as that at West Point was not merely in accordance with sound public policy, but that it was a national necessity. We will not draw invidious comparisons where all did nobly, but when we consider what a great war involves in the way of organization, supplies, transportation, ordnance, planning, defenses, bridging streams, and the grand tactics of campaigns, we cannot fail to perceive that a military training is indispensable to success. Even from a pecuniary standpoint it can be said that in the much-abused and long-suffering Quartermaster's Department alone more was saved during the war by the fact that it was managed by Regular Army officers than would equal the whole cost of the school at West Point since its establishment.

It is needless to name the heroes which the institution furnished to our cause or to recount their important services in promoting its success. The memorable letter addressed by General Sherman to the Governor of Louisiana in the winter of 1861, when he resigned his office under the State government, illustrates the spirit which West Point inculcated, and closes in these words: "For on no earthly account would I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old government of the United States;" or, if the love of truth and impartial justice, which ought to arise from education at West Point needed any other illustration it can be found in that letter of General Grant in the Fitz John Porter case, wherein he shows himself able to overcome his own prejudices and proves that he who could resist the power of armies, the solicitations of friends and the mandates of party affiliations, could not resist his love of justice and truth imbibed in his education at West Point.

Again, the war taught the important lesson that a properly organized, well-disciplined militia is a reliable army of reserve in the nation. History had already demonstrated its value in recording the victory of Stark over Baun in our Revolution. In the struggle of 1861, not only did these organizations furnish thousands of men and officers in the volunteer regiments, but again and again they sundered all the ties that bound them to peaceful life and marched to the defence of the beleaguered capital.

In 1862, from May 26 to June 4, New York City and Brooklyn sent ten Regiments to Washington, averaging seven hundred men each.

In 1863, while there were several of these regiments from those two cities in the field, they sent to Pennsylvania to assist in the Gettysburg campaign, thirteen regiments, averaging six hundred men to each regiment, while from the entire State the number amounted to 13,971 fully equipped and well-disciplined men, and this was while the population of the State was only 3,280,785.

How stand we now in this respect? New York with a population of five and a half millions, does not turn out as many men for inspection as she sent to the front on the occasion specified. In other States the showing is less flattering. The paper strength is only 91,000 men, and this credits Florida with over 7,000, while, in fact, she has but one uniformed company!

The present strength for inspection will not exceed 70,000 men, or about 50,000 or 60,000 men are available for duty for over 50,000,000 of people.

These facts show a decline of military spirit inconsistent with our traditions, and so foreboding to the future as to call for immediate reform.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE rank and file are thankful for the great improvements in their clothing, bedding, etc., but the Service stripes need attention. Instead of the barber pole sign, there should be something more appropriate; for instance, for the first and second terms, as they are now; the third term, a single silver cord; fourth term, a gold cord, and for every subsequent term an additional gold cord.

CHEVRON.

#### MACHINE GUNS.\*

SIR: We have taken the liberty to forward to your address a copy of our book containing description, etc., etc., of what is known as the Pratt and Whitney Improved Gardner Machine Gun. It has for several years been the subject of careful experiments, and at the present time we can recommend our gun system, taken together with the ammunition, packing, transporting, and feeding, to be the most perfect yet devised. In your issue of Jan. 21 appears under the heading of "The Danger of Machine Guns," in the concluding paragraph, the question, "Shall we risk any more valuable lives by putting faith in such worthless tools?" We would answer, decidedly, "No," inasmuch as there are safe, sure, and reliable, guns to be had. We do not wish to enter into any controversy on the machine gun question, therefore will be content to simply state a few facts that have come to our notice during years of experiments with the class of weapons known as bullet machine guns. "Jambled" is the broad term used for all sorts of stoppages, be the cause what it may, whether the cartridges become clogged in the feeding device when taken from the column or drum (if such be used), or fails to go home to the proper place in the chamber of the barrel, or the exploded shell fails to be extracted and the next coming cartridge is forced against it, or the shell after being extracted fails to be ejected turns itself up, and prevents the coming cartridge from going in its proper place. All the before-mentioned causes will produce the "jamb." One of the most serious difficulties hitherto experienced is that of bullet shaving, and the tearing of the paper patch (if such is used). All systems of guns must have an extractor terminating in a sharp hook, and with a sharp, almost knife-like edge, towards the chamber in the barrel, into which the extractor must be driven when the lock is forced home with a cartridge. The extractor hook must at all times—when the cartridge is home—be over the head of the shell or no extraction can take place; consequently, when the cartridges are forced quickly forward, as is the case when the gun is worked rapidly, there is very great liability of the bullet catching on the aforesaid sharp edge of the extractor recess. Should there be no direct jamb a small portion of the bullet would be cut away, which would give no perceptible trouble for that one shot, though a continuation of the shaving would in a few rounds jamb the gun, as the small pieces of lead would fill the recess, so the extractor would ride over the head of the shell and leave the same in the chamber. This sort of jamb has occurred many times, and inasmuch as it was considered incurable, was, of course, laid to the defective ammunition. Defective ammunition has in time past given serious trouble to machine-gun, but the defects were mainly confined to the shell or case, such as the heads being too thin and small, the mouth of the shell too thick to expand for gas check, or, if it did expand, it would be ruptured, allowing wholesale escape of gas in the chamber, thereby rendering extraction difficult, and if extracted the successor would, in all probability, not be. Therefore a jamb, and the worst that can happen to a machine gun, takes place. Escape of gas around the primer cannot, as a rule, create a jamb, but a strong escape has very many times caused misfires by the gas entering the aperture for the firing-pin and clogging the same, until it was forced free by repeated action of the mainspring. Usually all the damage done is that the shots are lost and counted as misfires.

In order to show that cartridges can be made what they should be, we quote from the report of an inspector of ammunition: "There were fired 32,720 without a misfire during the inspection of 2,000,000 cartridges." Well put up ammunition can stand dampness, and even be submerged in water, and still be serviceable. Allow us to quote in corroboration of the assertion, 3,645,120 cartridges were on shipboard, the vessel was abandoned at sea, picked up partially full of water. A large portion of the ammunition had been under water five weeks. It was taken out and returned to the factory where it was made, the paper boxes removed, and 10,450 of the cartridges fired, proving that they were uninjured. No hang fires. The term hang fire should only be used by those who must invent some excuse for their gun in failing to handle ammunition as it should be. The writer has been for the last ten years among machine guns, has fired and been present at the firing of hundreds of thousands of cartridges, and has never seen a single instance where the so called hang fire gave any inconvenience. We have now in stock cartridges that are at least ten years old. They are packed in pasteboard boxes, not varnished. No particular care has been taken to keep them dry, as the wood boxes are stored where it would be considered damp. We would venture to say they could be fired at the rate of 250 per minute with perfect safety from hang fires, though undoubtedly there would be many misfires.

In conclusion, allow us to say that there is one all important thing to be considered after the safe and sure system of machine gun is settled, viz., that of ammunition supply, common to all small arms and machine guns, whether ashore or afloat, the same package or case to be used for feeding direct to the gun, in order that the ammunition may not be mutilated in handling, or exposed to the dust and dirt and wet until wanted for immediate use. You will pardon us if we express the opinion that the safe, easy, and expeditious transport of campaign ammunition is with the recent advance of military experiment, one of the most important subjects of professional study.

We trust you will pardon us for the length of this communication, which is much longer than we anticipated at the outset. If we have given you any new ideas respecting machine-guns that can be of service, we are amply paid. Yours respectfully,

E. G. PARKHURST,

Supt. Gun Department,  
The Pratt and Whitney Co.

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., Feb. 21, 1885.

[We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the views of Mr. Parkhurst, and shall at all times be ready to afford other inventors the same facility of airing their opinions.—Ed. A. & H. G. Gazette, March 14.]

\* This article has been in type for some weeks, but we have been unable to find room for it.—Ed.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER FREDERICK THIES, 3d U. S. Infantry, was a welcome visitor this week at Fort Missoula, Montana, his old station.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., has taken command of the District of Montana, to enable General T. H. Ruger to go to Fort Leavenworth.

HARRY L. BOYD, of Annapolis, ex-cadet of the Naval Academy, has been admitted into the Engineer Corps of the Revenue Marine Service. R. B. Higgins, an ex-naval cadet, also passed.

DOCTOR W. B. BANISTER, U. S. A., left Fort Wingate, N. M., a few days ago, to be absent until towards the end of June.

MISS IDA W. GATES, a daughter of the late General William Gates, U. S. Army, a veteran artillery officer, was married in New York, May 3, to Mr. Dunbar P. Robertson, of Charleston, S. C.

CAPTAIN G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., was a guest at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

SURGEON J. M. BROWN, U. S. A., for about three years past on duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., will leave there in a few days for Omaha, to report to General Howard for a post.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR G. W. MUCH, U. S. N., relinquished duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard on Sunday last, May 10.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. FORD, U. S. A., retired, was a guest at the American Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

SURGEON J. M. BROWN, U. S. A., now at Newport Barracks, Ky., will leave there shortly for duty in the Department of the Platte, probably at Fort Omaha, in place of Surgeon J. H. Bill, who comes to New York for duty on the Medical Examining Boards.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

In the list of regimental quartermasters in JOURNAL of April 18, we inadvertently gave Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, 7th Cavalry, as having been R. Q. M. since November 17, 1873. The date should have read "November 7, 1883."

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, 10th Cavalry, has taken command at Whipple Barracks, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Wade, at Fort Apache; Major Auson Mills, Fort Thomas, and Major C. B. McLellan at Fort Verde. The junior Major—F. Van Vliet—has entered upon duty at Fort Grant, A. T.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CORNWELL, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week from Europe.

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks on Wednesday from a week's visit to friends before going South to Fort Barrancas.

LIEUTENANT F. H. EDMUNDS, 1st Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Leavenworth to enable Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., to go with his regiment.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th Cavalry, is a new addition to the garrison circle of Fort Lewis, Colorado.

MISS MINNA W. PATTISON, daughter of Rear Admiral Pattison, U. S. N., is soon to be married to Mr. John Lounsbury Randle, a prominent broker of New York City.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLE, 23d Infantry, was expected back at Fort Brady, Mich., from leave, the latter part of this week.

SURGEON C. C. BYRNE, U. S. A., reported for duty this week at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR CHAS. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery returned to Washington Barracks this week from a visit to New York, and is now busy preparing for his early removal to Jackson Barracks, La.

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, U. S. A., formally relieved Gen. Sturgis on Friday of this week, May 15, of the Governorship of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL THOS. H. RUGER, U. S. A., is expected at Fort Leavenworth next week, preliminary to taking over command of the School of Application and the post of Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR ALEXANDER SHARP, paymaster, U. S. A., returned to Yankton recently from Sioux Falls, where he had been in attendance upon the sessions of the Association of the Congregational Churches of South Dakota.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., accompanied by General A. J. Perry, Surgeon J. R. Gibson, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Barber, A. D. C., was in Atlanta this week under orders from the Secretary of War, to select a site for the military post to be built near that city, under the recent appropriation by Congress. A cordial and hospitable reception was accorded the General and his party. Atlanta seems quite pleased at the prospect of having a body of United States Troops again stationed in its midst, there having been none there since McPherson Barracks were abandoned in 1861. On account of the visit being entirely an official one, General Hancock declined any public recognition of his visit to the city.

M. S. BRADEN, appointed Assayer at the Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho, was a few years ago the subject of an animated discussion for several days in the Senate. Mr. Braden had just graduated at the head of the class of apprentices in the British Navy. Queen Victoria offered him a position as a warrant officer in her naval service. The offer was declined by Mr. Braden because he was an American, and could not, he said, serve under any but the United States flag. The young man was a protégé of Senator McDonald. The latter introduced a bill in the Senate making him an Ensign in the U. S. Navy. The measure gave rise to a protracted and animated discussion, having been bitterly opposed by officers of the Navy. The bill was defeated by a decided vote.



HOWARD KRETCHINAR is to model a bust of Gen. Grant for the War Department.

MAJOR GEO. H. WEEKS, U. S. A., and family sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu May 1.

ASSISTANT SURGEON N. B. MACAULEY, U. S. A., of Fort Maginnis, is East on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN JOHN Q. ADAMS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, will spend a portion of the summer in the East.

COMMANDER A. D. BROWN, U. S. N., was at Fort Monroe, Va., May 9, superintending the erection of a time ball on the Hygeia Hotel.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. M. TOTTEN, U. S. N., was in New York this week, locating at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN and Staff were expected to arrive at Prescott, Arizona, May 7. The Arizona Miner, referring to the visit, says: "It is stated that General Sheridan comes with a view to inspecting department headquarters at Whipple, and to ascertain the practicability of consolidating the departments of Arizona and New Mexico with the joint headquarters at Albuquerque or Huachuca."

THE San Francisco Reports satirically says: "Should the British or Russian Army experience any difficulty in making its way across the Hindoo-Koosh mountains, it could not do better than engage the services of an American legislator. If there was one unappropriated pass in the whole country, he would find it."

SECRETARY BAYARD, speaking about Dr. Meiere, who was nominated to be United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, said: "Mr. Meiere's commission is not signed and never will be." His discourtesy to Commodore Truxtun does not seem to have been sufficient to prevent his appointment, but the force of his plea that he was celebrating the anniversary of his wedding was somewhat weakened by the discovery that his wife had just obtained a divorce for neglect and brutality.

THE Arizona Miner says: "In case of the death of Major-Gen. McDowell, Gen. Crook will stand a good chance for promotion. Of all his associates of the rank of brigadier-general, none can show as fine a record for meritorious and successful service as the 'Gray Fox,' and his promotion to major-general would be hailed with delight by the entire Southwest, whose citizens love to do him honor." The Miner seems not to be aware that the death of Major-Gen. McDowell, a retired officer, causes no promotion in the active list of the Army.

THE lecture room of the Military Service Institution of the United States at Governor's Island was comfortably filled on Thursday of this week, May 14, when Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of West Point, read his paper on "Our Seacoast Defences." Horatio C. King followed with "Something about Five Forks," an interesting recital of personal observations and experiences.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant E. S. Farrow, 21st U. S. Infantry, is quite sick in Baltimore, and that Mrs. Farrow is in Philadelphia for special treatment by a physician of that city.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. MASON, U. S. A., at present of General Howard's staff at Omaha, visited Fort Snelling a few days ago, preparatory to reporting there early in July for duty as Inspector-General on General Terry's staff.

A DESPATCH of May 11, from Los Angeles, Cal., states that while General Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, who arrived there May 10, were out driving, their horses ran away, the carriage was upset, and both were thrown out, but although considerably shaken up were not seriously injured. A later despatch says: The accident has affected the General's digestive organs, and he retains but little, if any, food in his stomach. The shock of the accident has, it is feared, aggravated a dyspeptic tendency, which may complicate his injuries.

THE Kansas City Times, referring to the recent marriage of Lieutenant John H. Gifford, 2d U. S. Artillery, says: "He was for several years stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and 'Old John,' as he was familiarly called, has hundreds of friends here in the city who wish him a happy future."

CAPTAIN C. N. GRAY, 25th U. S. Infantry, who came to Fort Snelling last week to receive the Nevada Trophy, spent a few days with friends at the Fort and in St. Paul, before returning to Fort Meade.

THE Cincinnati Gazette, referring to the "Bench Show" in that city, says: Among the canines, quaint and curious, none attract more attention than Mrs. J. J. O'Connell's "Bonita," with her three fine puppies. Mrs. O'Connell (wife of Lieutenant J. J. O'Connell, U. S. A.), brought the little creatures from Arizona last year, and they are, with their almost human eyes and curious, hairless bodies, the most fascinatingly ugly things ever seen outside of a nightmare vision. The uglier the higher the strain, the Mexicans having a proverb that the pure bred Mex is as ugly as the "good devil." "Captain Dash," the pointer exhibited by Miss Louise Devereux, after a special examination, was given an H. C., greatly to the delight of his young mistress and his host of admirers. "Captain Dash" originally belonged to that excellent sportsman, Vicker, and was presented to Miss Devereux on the departure of his family for Europe, by Captain Wm. B. Pease, U. S. A., who is so agreeably remembered here. A vagabond is on its way to Berlin to carry the exciting news to the children of the Pease household that their old-time pet and playfellow has scooped an H. C. at one of the best Bench Shows ever held in the country.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following: "The engagement of Ensign Wm. L. Howard, U. S. N., now attached to the North Alaska Expedition under Lieut. Stoney, to Miss Louise G. Alden, a daughter of Dexter Alden, Esq., a wealthy retired manufacturer, is announced. Miss Alden was very popular at the Brooklyn Navy-yard last winter, where she spent considerable time as the guest of Miss Eunice Mintonio."

QUARTERMASTER FREDK. FUGER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Monday on a few days' leave.

CIVIL ENGINEER P. C. ASSERSON, U. S. N., joined at the New York Navy-yard early this week.

LIEUTENANT F. R. DAY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was in St. Paul last week on inspection duty.

LIEUTENANT J. E. EASTMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks on Monday to be absent for a week.

COMMODORE O. C. BADGER, U. S. N., visited Commodore Truxtun at the Norfolk Navy-yard early in the week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER RAMON DE AGUIRRE, Paymaster, Spanish Navy, is visiting in New York City, and called upon the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY went to Cleveland, O., this week, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Nathan Perry Payne, who died suddenly in that city, May 11.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR S. H. POOK, U. S. N., has been on a visit to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., to examine certain points which have been under test there as to their durability, etc., when applied to steel plates.

COLONEL LORENZO SITGREAVES, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and Miss Sitgreaves are travelling in Europe.

CAPT. EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately in Buffalo, has established his headquarters at Oswego, N. Y.

GEN. T. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. A., registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

PAY INSPECTOR A. S. KENNY, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the New York Hotel.

DR. FARLEY, in a descriptive address at No. 21 West 27th street, New York City, on Wednesday evening, on the battle of Gettysburg, said of Major General Hancock: "He is a man whose personal presence in a scene of danger is a host of itself."

FRENCH newspapers find fault with General Von Moltke for having availed himself while in the Riviera of an opportunity to visit the mountain passes in the neighborhood and note their topographical features.

"CAMP ENDICOTT" was the centre of attraction at New Orleans this week. The camp was in command of Bvt. Major Everts S. Ewing, 16th U. S. Inf., with Lieutenant O. T. Crosby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., as his Adjutant-General, and Lieutenants W. E. Birkhimer, B. H. Randolph and C. B. Satterlee, present as judges of drill.

OUR former popular townsman, Commodore Cooper, Commander-in-Chief of the Haytian Navy, who spent a few weeks a short while ago with his friends in this city, has returned to Hayti, his health having been almost entirely restored by his sojourn at his old home.—Norfolk Landmark.

A FORT MONROE correspondent writes: "The late Colonel S. S. Elder, U. S. A., was very fond of children. Many of his little friends here suffered great grief at his loss. One received some slight consolation upon being informed by the mother that the Colonel was happy in heaven. After a little time the child remarked, 'Mamma, the angels' little children will have a good time now!'"

The following officers of the Army have been elected to membership in the Army Mutual Association since May 1: Capt. James A. Finley and Lieut. James E. Pilcher, Medical Department; Lieut. Chas. H. Heyl, 23d Infantry, and Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Infantry. Major Lyford, Ordnance Department, deceased, was a member, making the second death that has occurred since Jan. 1.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco Post, William H. Crane, the comedian, says he is intimately acquainted with William Crane Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy. "As you possibly know," says Crane, "young Whitney was christened in honor of me. I have taken a deep interest in his welfare and have watched his progress in nautical affairs with eager solicitude. He is a born seaman, and his acquaintance with marine life began years ago. He has been my guest on several yachting excursions, and I venture to say that no one can luff a champagne bottle or trim a can of devilled ham or port a chicken sandwich, or weather an all-night sitting over a game of draw more skillfully than he. I harbor no doubt that he will steer the proud Ship of State over every tempestuous billow and around every hidden rock and bring her safely into port at the end of the four years' cruise, with her jibs gayly flying from her mizzen quarter-deck and her halcyons floating calmly on the mainstay of her gangboom."

THE San Francisco Report of May 2 says:

Commodore Russell visited San Francisco Wednesday. W. A. Stevens, U. S. A., arrived April 30. Lieutenant P. J. Moses, Marine Corps, was here Monday. Lieutenant J. C. Burnett, of the Independence, was in the city yesterday. Lieutenant A. H. Merrill, 1st Artillery, visited friends Tuesday. Henry M. Denniston, Pay Inspector U. S. N., is stopping at the Occidental with his family. Major W. E. Creary, U. S. A., and family, have taken up their residence at the Berkshire. Ensign J. S. Purcell, of the Alaska Exploring Expedition, registered at the Occidental Thursday. Ensign M. L. Road, U. S. N., registered at the Occidental Wednesday. Assistant Surgeon John S. Sayre, attached to the Independence, has been lying quite ill at the hospital several weeks. Captain Thomas Wilhelm and Lieutenant F. V. Krug, 8th Infantry, left for Fort Bidwell Thursday. A large number of officers came to the city to see the two officers depart. Lieutenant Geo. E. Albee, U. S. A., retired, now in San Francisco, is peculiar in having declined promotion. A brevet first Lieutenancy was offered him for gallantry in the battle of the Wilderness, but he declined. Lieutenant and Mrs. Carl Jungen are at the Bella Vista. Mrs. Jungen (Miss Kate Woods), among other presents at her recent wedding, received a magnificent basket of bridal roses. Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, has leased a cottage for the summer at Santa Monica. Mrs. O'Connell will arrive from the East some time this month. She will immediately proceed to Santa Monica. The officers of the revenue cutter Richard Rush entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen upon their vessel Wednesday, on the occasion of the departure of the Corwin, Captain Healy commanding, for a northern cruise. Captain Hooper and Mrs. Healy were untiring in their efforts to make the trip a pleasant one for the guests.

CHAPLAIN J. S. WALLACE, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

CAPT. G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., on Thursday from a week's leave.

A HANDSOME sword, recently won by the band of the 20th U. S. Infantry, at a sociable given by Father Kinsella, of Leavenworth, has been presented to Adjutant J. B. Rodman, commanding the band.

GEN. EDWARD HATCH, 9th Cavalry, was to leave Arkansas City on Monday for Fort Riley, and commence preparations for the march to the Department of the Platte.

LIEUT. FITCH, U. S. A., was "best man" at the marriage in New York on Tuesday evening of Miss Annette Estep to Lieut. Von Munchausen of the Garde Regiment of Berlin.

CAPT. GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, took command of his battery at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., says the Omaha Excelsior, expects to be ordered to San Francisco soon.

LIEUT. W. O. CLARK, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week from a brief absence.

FRIDAY, May 1, being the birthday of Adjutant C. F. Roe, 2d U. S. Cavalry, the band of that regiment tendered him an open-air concert at Fort Walla Walla in honor of the event, and rendered an excellent programme. Jullien's celebrated quadrille, "British Army," excited the martial ardor of those present, and its finale—the song, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," was received with much applause.

CHARLES KINGSLEY's son, Maurice Kingsley, has made a fortune in Colorado. He intends to make his home in New Haven, and to send his boys to Yale.

COL. GEORGE W. MCKEE, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island the latter part of the week from Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa., to which he went to attend the funeral of the late Col. Lyford.

GEN. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., left Chicago last week to accompany Gen. Sheridan on his trip to Arizona and New Mexico.

DR. AND MRS. BILL left Fort Omaha, May 13, for New York City.

MRS. COL. SUMNER, Mrs. Capt. Thomas and Mrs. Lieut. Paddock, 5th Cavalry, were in Omaha last week, awaiting the arrival of their husbands at their new stations in the Dept. of the Missouri before joining them. Lieut. Brown has taken charge at Fort Niobrara, awaiting the arrival of the new garrison of the 9th Cavalry.

MRS. AND MISS HASBROUCK, the mother and sister of Col. Hasbrouck, commandant of cadets, have been visiting him at West Point.

GEN. THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth, May 12, from a trip East in attendance on the meeting of the Army of the Potomac, and a flying trip to Omaha to see his daughter and grandson.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT and Mrs. Endicott, Mr. Sweet, private secretary, Adjutant Gen. R. C. Drum and Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., left Washington on Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where the War Department officials will make the customary inspection of the Military Prison.

DR. J. W. JONES, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, in a lecture at Atlanta on Tuesday evening, made the statement that if Stonewall Jackson had been in command of the Confederates at Gettysburg a certain leading General would have been shot on the field. "Do you refer to Longstreet?" he was asked afterward. "Yes," he replied.

JUDGE AND MRS. J. H. ANDERSON, of Columbus, O., entertained on May 8, in honor of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., who has been in Columbus for some days visiting. The list of invited guests included the judges of the Supreme Court, Col. Olney, U. S. A., commandant of Columbus Barracks, with a number of the other officers and their families, and citizens to the number of about fifty.

THE Vancouver Independent of May 7 says:

Adjutant McCammon, 14th Infantry, is on the sick list, from the result of an accident. Lieut. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., has gone to Fort Canby for a week. Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Chambers, 21st Infantry, will spend the summer at Hot Springs, Ark. The grand review of the 14th Infantry, ten companies, yesterday morning, was a military display well worth seeing. Companies B and C, 14th Infantry, arrived Thursday. Captain W. R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, was welcomed at Walla Walla last week by a host of friends. Colonel Henry A. Morrow, 21st Infantry, is mentioned as the probable successor of General Swain as Judge-Advocate-General. Few Army officers possess so many of the special requirements for this important office as does Col. Morrow. Colonel Morrow is well known in this community, and we but express the opinion of his many friends here in saying that no better appointment to the important office of Judge-Advocate-General could be made.

ASST. SURG. C. DE WITT, U. S. A., late on duty at the Soldiers' Home, was expected in New York, the latter part of this week, to report to General Hancock for a post.

THE recent discussion as to the authority of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army has brought out many anecdotes bearing on the question, among them the following: Shortly after Ramsey's appointment as Secretary of War under the Hayes administration, Senator Don Cameron gave a party at the "Aleck Shepherd" mansion, then occupied by him. Among his guests were Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman.

About the first question Gen. Grant asked was the following: "Well, Sherman, have you captured the new Secretary yet?"

"Not yet," laughingly replied Sherman, "I'll bag him after a while, certain!"

"You had better be quick about it," retorted Grant. "They say Ramsey is a shrewd old fellow, and a Pennsylvania Dutchman at that; the first thing you know, Sherman, he will have you up a tree!"



## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The name of Gen. Benjamin Runkle has been restored to the pension rolls with the rank of Major, to take effect April 1, 1884. He was dropped from the retired list of the Army in 1873, and his pension was allowed in 1876. By order of the President he was restored to the retired list in 1878. The Court of Claims decided in 1884 that this action of the President was illegal, and his name was dropped from the roll by order of the Secretary of War. His pension had been suspended upon his restoration to the retired list because he could not legally receive a pension while under salary as a retired officer. The pension has now been renewed from the date of his last payment as an officer on the retired list.

The President May 9 appointed the following Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy: The Hon. John Bigelow, of New York; Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; the Hon. George Hoadly, of Ohio; James C. Tappan, of Arkansas; Prof. Edward S. Holden, of Wisconsin; George L. Miller, of Nebraska.

The Philadelphia Times quotes Secretary Whitney as saying: "I have no doubt that the Forty-ninth Congress will give the department ample funds for the reconstruction or rebuilding of the Navy, but the chief point is to find out in what direction and how the money shall be expended. For some time I have been studying up the question of modern naval appliances, styles of architecture, methods and materials of construction and armaments. I devote several hours almost every night to inquiry into the theoretical details of such subjects, and in the ordinary routine of business, in consultation with members of the Naval Advisory Board and experienced officers, have an opportunity to look into the diverse practical questions involved. The fact that we are now without anything worthy of the dignity of the term 'navy,' except in the matter of a very highly educated, trained, and experienced personnel in the matter of officers, it is of peculiar importance when we do begin to commence on the right line. There are many questions in naval construction, in view of modern requirements of speed, defensible materials and armaments, which require very careful and profound inquiry. These considerations should be preliminary to a determination of the fundamental question of what kind of a navy we want and what are the latest achievements in the line of naval construction and equipments."

LIEUTENANT W. H. PARKER, U. S. N., and family, are now residing in O street, near the corner of 30th. Ex-Secretary of War Lincoln is still in Washington, but is soon going on a fishing excursion, and then may go to Europe.

Mrs. Lieber, wife of Acting Judge Advocate General G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., is visiting at West Point, but soon goes with her father, General E. B. Alexander, to St. Paul.

Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Lieutenant C. M. O'Connor, 8th Cavalry, is visiting her parents, Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Eckerson, at 1221 N street, N. W.

Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting friends at 1710 H street.

The following telegram, dated Los Angeles, Cal., May 11, was received at Headquarters from Lieutenant-General Sheridan on Tuesday: "Will be here until morning of 15th, and will then go to Huachuca and Camp Grant. Will be at Huachuca on the 16th, Camp Grant on the 17th, and will then start for home."

Assistant Adjutant-General George D. Ruggles was relieved from charge of the enlisted branch of the Adjutant-General's Office on Saturday last by Assistant Adjutant-General O. D. Greene, who was transferred from charge of the volunteer service branch. Major Thomas Ward was formerly associated with General Ruggles in charge of the enlisted branch. General Ruggles, if well enough, will depart for San Antonio, Tex., about May 25. He has not been enjoying very good health recently.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has advertised for proposals for the construction of the Powlett Pneumatic Gun Carriage, for building and testing which an appropriation was made by the last session of Congress. The carriage is to be furnished complete, with recoil checks, boiler and furnace, and all the machinery, appliances, and accessories necessary for its complete working and maneuvering for a 12-inch B. L. rifle, weighing 50 tons, more or less, firing battering charges, and made to be used on the platform at Sandy Hook. The carriage will be subjected to five rounds with service charges.

The President, May 13, appointed Colonel John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds for the District of Columbia, to relieve Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., June 1.

The Hydrographic Office lost another one of its valuable officers last week by the detail of Lieut. Reginald F. Nicholson to the Mohican. Lieut. Nicholson has many friends in Washington, being a native of that city. His departure on May 20 for San Francisco will be amid many regrets from his old friends and associates.

Mr. G. L. UPHUR, son of Commodore Uphur, has given publicity to a letter in which, on account of a personal quarrel, he denounces Mr. Henry Turnbull, of Turnbull-Loubat notoriety in New York, as a liar, a blackguard and a coward. Mr. Turnbull, since his separation from his wife at Newport last year, has lived in Washington, having secured a clerkship in the office of the Adj. General.

The Commissioner of Pensions this week covered into the Treasury \$1,000 recovered in a single case where there had been a fraudulent issue and payment, and in another case \$5 was covered into the Treasury which had been paid by a claimant to his attorney to be used in paying the Examining Board of Surgeons for a certificate, and directions have been given looking to the disbarment of the attorney

and all action on the claim in the office suspended.

The following Army officers registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf., 1203 G Street, N. W., on leave from Dept. East; Lieut. Charles Byrne, 6th Inf., 524 20th st., N. W., on leave; Capt. J. W. Pope, Med. Dept., 1608 19th st., on private business; Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Qm. Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; Col. Theo. Yates, retired, on private business; 2d Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., on leave; 2d Lieut. W. O. Glossford, Signal Corps, 3039 Beal st., on duty as asst. to Chief Signal Officer.

An army delegation, consisting of Surgeon-General Murray, Inspector-General Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General O. D. Greene, General H. J. Hunt, General Ayres, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson, called upon the President Wednesday, and urged the retention of Miss Sumner, daughter of General Sumner, as postmistress at Charlottesville.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., this week: Army—Capt. F. H. Hathaway, Q. M. Dept.; Maj. C. C. Byrne, Med. Dept. Navy—Naval Cadets R. E. Coontz and J. E. Palmer, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Forsyth, and Lieut. Walton Goodwin.

Secretary Whitney who left Washington the early part of the week to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law at Cleveland, Ohio, was expected to return on Friday night. Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, acted as Secretary in his absence.

THE Attorney General has decided that the WALES Court-martial has jurisdiction and the Court will proceed with the trial. In his opinion the Attorney General says: "It is not clear to me that if Congress had intended to make the several bureaus of the Navy Department civil offices it would have provided for the appointment of civilians to fill them, and not frustrated its purpose to secure the benefit of civil administration by declaring that these offices should be filled by naval officers exclusively. It is difficult to see what advantage it could be to the Service to impress its officers with a civil status when called to the performance of duties purely naval and professional as chiefs of bureaus, and before such an intention can be attributed to Congress it must be shown that some practical end was to be answered by the introduction of so eccentric and anomalous an innovation as a naval officer performing naval duties and yet not answerable to the articles for the government of the Navy." In calling attention to the fact that the Chief of Bureau enjoys the relative rank of commodore while holding that position with an increase of pay, the Attorney General asks: "If now his office is civil, why this accession of rank with its attendant privileges and emoluments which it would hardly strengthen the argument to enumerate? Would it not be incongruous," he says, "to give the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War relative rank of any kind so incidental to a purely civil status."

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for three months is granted Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. A. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 14.)

The leave of Captain Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept., is extended to June 20 next. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 14.)

The leave of Lieut. W. M. Williams, 19th Inf., is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 14.)

The following Ordnance Sergeants, recently appointed, are assigned to posts as follows: Bernard Danig, Fort Lewis, Col.; William S. Doyle, Fort Bowie, A. T.; Augustus Reese, Fort Adams, R. I.; Thomas Gardner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; William L. Allison, Fort Hays, Kas.; Edwin C. Lickiss (late 1st Sergeant, Battery D, 1st Artillery), Fort Randall, D. T.; John Becker, Fort Ellis, M. T.; John Kuust, Fort Reno, I. T.; Joseph W. Oxley, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Charles E. Ellsworth, Fort Elliott, Texas; Pat M. Karigan, Ft. Wingate, relieving Ord. Sergt. D. A. Cary, who will report for duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal.; relieving Ord. Sergt. John Broderick, who will report for duty at Fort Mason, Cal.; M. Madigan will report for duty at Fort Caswell and Johnston, N. C.; relieving John Walsh, who will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; August Lange will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., relieving Peter Shannon, who will proceed to Angel Island, Cal.; Edmund Schreiber, to Fort Supply, I. T., relieving Edward O'Brien, who will proceed to Fort Jefferson, Fla., relieving George M. Brown, who will take station at Fort Marion, Fla.; Albert C. Van Deusen, Patrick King and Charles Smith will remain at the posts from which they were appointed. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 14.)

## ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

At a meeting of the Naval Institute at the Naval Academy, on Monday evening, the prize essay of 1885, for which a prize had been awarded by the Institute to Commander Farquhar, U. S. N., was announced as a topic for discussion. A number of naval officers took part in the debate. The subject of the prize essay was "Inducements for retaining trained seamen in the Navy and best system of rewards for long and faithful service."

Mr. and Mrs. Manton Marble, of New York, are visiting their son, Naval Cadet Marble.

The Johns Hopkins University base ball team came to Annapolis Saturday last and were defeated by the cadets at the Naval Academy by a score of 5 to 4.

The weekly hop at the Naval Academy Saturday night last closed the series given by members of this year's graduating class and was largely attended.

Bishop Paret, of the Diocese of Maryland, officiated at the Naval Academy Chapel, on Sunday, of which Rev. W. S. Southgate is rector.

A Vicksburg despatch says: "T. Pickett Magruder left May 8 to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Pickett Magruder is a smart, manly boy, and carries

with him the good wishes of many friends that he may achieve success in the new and honorable field before him."

The Speedwell arrived this week from Norfolk with ordnance stores for the Naval Academy and ordnance proving grounds.

Commodore Sicard, Chief of Ordnance, United States Navy, in his last annual report called attention to the fact that life and property were greatly endangered by the use of the present proving ground. He has chosen a new site, which answers all the requirements as to isolation. The progress of experiments in ordnance at Annapolis is greatly retarded by the caution required in order to avoid accidents.

The annual graduation ball is fixed for June 5. Invitations of unique design will be ready by May 15. The committee in charge are Naval Cadets W. H. Foust, Samuel B. Winman, W. L. Dodd, W. A. Edgar, H. K. Hines, John N. Griswold, Edward T. Witherpoon and C. C. Billings, 2d Class.

There were 140 candidates for the three vacancies remaining of the ten appointments-at-large allowed the President, and which he has just filled.

## OUR MARINES AT PANAMA.

A DESPATCH from Panama, April 30, says: On April 24 the simultaneous entry of the two marine battalions and the naval contingent was made in three columns by converging routes. They captured the place as if by magic, and in ten minutes their sentinels were thickly posted in the streets. Their neat and clean appearance and quick and precise movements elicited general admiration. Captain Meeker's company guarded the Grand Plaza and Shuber's Hotel, where Aizpuru was a prisoner; Capt. Fagan's was at the U. S. Consulate and its vicinity, and Capt. Collum, with two guns and over one hundred men, held the Plaza of Santa Anna, having his headquarters in the church of that name. A strong line of pickets, composed of the companies of Capt. Reid and Harrington, and three guns under Lieut. C. O. Allibone, were posted so as to extend from the Panama Railroad to the bay and him the rebels in the city. The companies of Capt. Young and Lieut. Goodrell and Berryman did good service as reliefs and supports, and the entire force was so distributed and employed that their base at the railroad was left to the custody of 1st Lieut. A. C. Kelton, the quartermaster of the 1st Battalion, who gathered together his detail and the convalescents for a guard over stores.

The battalions were thirty hours in the streets, and withdrew in good order about 8 o'clock, P. M. of the 25th. Captain Fagan's company was the last to retire. Capt. J. H. Higbee, with a few marines, remains at Colon. On the 27th Captain Reid's company, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Ogden, was sent to Paraiso, about eight miles from Panama, to quell an emeute between the Columbians and some Jamaican employees of the Canal Company. Four negroes had been killed and sixteen wounded, but the presence of the marines soon ended the trouble.

THE daily papers report this week that the death bed confession of Baldwin Jansen, a Danish sailor, who died off Honolulu in January, has unravelled the mystery of the death of Captain George M. Colvocoresses, U. S. N., retired, which occurred June 3, 1872, he confessing that he murdered him.

## Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A Commandery of the State of Minnesota was organized at St. Paul, April 25, with every prospect of a successful career. The charter members are Governor Hubbard, General J. B. Sanborn, H. H. Sibley, R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., J. W. Bishop, J. H. Baker, J. P. Johnson, Samuel Breck, U. S. A.; Col. Charles Bentzoni, U. S. A.; Majors G. W. Baird, C. J. Allen, G. Q. White, William Smith, U. S. A.; Rev. Dr. E. D. Neill, Captains W. W. Braden, C. W. Hackett, H. A. Castle, Albert Scheffer, Samuel Appleton and W. B. Bourne. General Sanborn presided. At the meeting for organization, with Major G. Q. White, U. S. A., as Secretary, the following officers were elected: Commander, Gen. J. B. Sanborn; Senior Vice-Commander, Governor J. F. Hubbard; Junior Vice-Commander, Gen. J. W. Bishop; Recorder, Major G. Q. White, U. S. A.; Registrar, Capt. C. W. Hackett; Treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer; Chancellor, Major G. W. Baird, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Rev. E. D. Neill; Council, General R. W. Johnson, U. S. A.; General S. F. Jennison, Major C. J. Allen, U. S. A.; Col. Chas. Bentzoni, U. S. A., and Captain W. W. Braden. The next meeting took place May 8. The charter is now being formally prepared and will be conferred by the Commander-in-Chief about June 1, it being expected that on the occasion Major-General Hancock will preside in person. We tender the new commandery our sincere wishes for its success.

Col. Smedberg, U. S. A., of California, to whose exertions the phenomenal success of the California Commandery is largely due, was present at the meeting of the New York Commandery, where he received a hearty greeting from many old friends of his New York days, as well as others.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, held May 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Gen. W. E. Strong; Senior Vice-Commander, Gen. Arthur C. Ducaut; Junior Vice-Commander, Gen. Israel N. Stiles; Recorder, Col. Chas. N. Davis; Registrar, Major Bartel Prentice; Treasurer, Lieut. A. L. Coe; Chancellor, Major Clarence H. Dyer; Chaplain, Gen. Samuel Fallows; Council, Col. John S. Cooper, Major Oliver W. Nixon, Capt. James T. McAuley, Lieut. David C. Bradley, and Lieut. Abbott L. Adams; Committee on Officers, Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. A.; Gen. Joseph B. Leake, Capt. Robert T. Lincoln, Surg. James Nevins Hyde, and Major Wm. M. Luff; Committee on Exercises, Lieut. Martin J. Russell, Major R. W. McLaughrey, and Capt. Oscar P. Bane. Among those elected members of the Order at this meeting was Surgeon W. H. Forwood, U. S. A.

The meeting of the New York Commandery on Tuesday evening, May 12, was an interesting one. General E. L. Molineux presided; General C. A. Carleton, Recorder. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place. The list, as we gave it last week (p. 829), was elected.

The balance in the treasury was reported as \$14,557.45. Obituary resolutions were adopted in the case of General James McQuade, U. S. V., and announcement was made of the death of Colonel S. C. Lyford, U. S. A. A letter from General Grant was read, in which he thanked the Commandery for the resolutions and sympathy adopted at a previous meeting. The following new members were then elected: Mr. Henry A. Smith, Captains Ira B. Road, William Le Roy Watson and Samuel G. Adams, U. S. V.; Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Leale, U. S. V.; Captains William W. Heermance and George W. Brush, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. William W. Perrine, U. S. V.; Brevet Major George A. Hicks, U. S. V., and Captain James E. Fleming, U. S. V.

A banquet followed the business meeting, at which a military paper on personal reminiscences was read by Paymaster A. K. Blackman, late U. S. N., and an original poem, entitled "Decoration Day," by Major A. H. Smith, late U. S. Army.



## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.  
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.  
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.  
Brig.-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.  
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.  
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.  
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.  
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., May 7, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Battalion of Engineers will hereafter be represented in the annual rifle competitions of the Dept. of the East and the Div. of the Atlantic by one commissioned officer from the battalion and one enlisted man from each of its companies. These competitors will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, at the time and place that may be selected by him for the competition.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 4, H. Q. A., May 8, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of April, 1885, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

## TACTICS.

A non-commissioned officer, commanding the guard, when conducting the same from the place of guard mounting to its post, should march at its left and rear whenever there is no file closer.—[Decision Lieut. Gen., letter April 13, 1885.]  
The commanding officers of the old and the new guards should face the front, and not each other, in executing the "salute" prescribed in the twelfth line from the top of page 36 of the Artillery Tactics.—[Decision of Lieut. Gen., letter April 17, 1885.]  
In firing left oblique, the rear rank men bring back the left foot at the command "Arms," and not at the command "Recover."—[Decision Lieut. Gen., letter April 25, 1885.]

## JUDGE ADVOCATES OF COURTS-MARTIALS.

One of the duties of the judge advocate of a Court-martial is the execution of its orders. If a court-martial adjourns subject to the call of the presiding officer, the judge advocate is carrying out the orders of the court when notifying members of the time designated by the presiding officer for reassembling.—[Views of acting Judge Adv. Gen. on papers submitted for remark.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., May 11, 1885.

Announces that certain described tracts of public land, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, are proclaimed reservations for public purposes in connection with the St. Mary's Falls Canal.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, May 7, 1885.

Par. 1, G. O. 6, c. s., from these H. Q. is revoked. The period from May 15 to August 15, and the month of October, are hereby announced as the "practice season" for this command, for the current target year.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 4, 1885.

Gives specific instructions with a view to provide against inaccurate and imperfect receipts and issues of forage. A permanent record book will be kept, at each post, of receipts and issues of forage; to set forth date of receipt or issue; from whom received, or to whom issued; number of sacks, bales or loads, and net weight.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals

Major E. M. Heyl, Insp. Gen., is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 50, May 4, D. Tex.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Charles Bird, Asst. Q. M., Helena, M. T., is detailed additional member of the G. C. M., at Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 46, April 28, D. Dakota.)

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic upon the receipt of this order at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 21, May 15, Div. Atlantic.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermasters Department are ordered: Upon the receipt of this order at the Headquarters Division of the Pacific, Captain Charles F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in that Division, and will then proceed to Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory, and report by letter to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to duty at that depot, to relieve Captain James H. Lord Asst. Quartermaster. Captain Lord will then proceed to Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, for assignment to duty in charge of transportation and the purchase of regular and miscellaneous supplies, under the direction of the commanding officer. Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M., is relieved from temporary duty in New York City, and will report for duty as Post Quartermaster Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving Captain Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M. Captain Booth will then proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty as Post Quartermaster at that post. Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Division of the Atlantic, and will report in person to the Commanding General Division of the Pacific, for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Division and Department of California. The C. O., Fort Monroe, Va., will designate an officer, temporarily, to relieve Captain Wheeler of his duties and responsibilities there, to enable him to comply with this order without unnecessary delay. (S. O. May 13, H. Q. A.)

## Pay Department.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major John P. Willard, Paymr., Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 100, May 12, D. East.)

Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., upon his completion of his payments on muster and pay rolls for April 30, 1885, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will then proceed to Baltimore, Md., and report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for temporary duty in that city (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered to take effect on or before July 10, 1885: Lieut. Col. William A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will be relieved from duty, in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Mo., for duty as Chief Paymr. of that Dept. Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Johnston, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will be relieved from duty, Dept. East, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Dakota, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Dept. Major Wm. R. Gibson, Paymr., will be relieved from duty in Dept. Mo., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Texas, for duty as Chief Paymr. of that Dept. Major Charles M. Terrell, Paymr., will be relieved from duty Dept. Texas, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Dakota, for duty in that Dept. Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., will be relieved from duty in Dept. Dakota, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. East, for duty in New York City (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

## Medical Department

Leave of absence for seven days heretofore granted Captain John J. Kane, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph K. Corson, Asst. Surg., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is extended ten days (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Joseph H. Bill, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Platte (S. O. 40, May 8, D. Platte.)

Major Joseph R. Gibson, Surg., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to Major General Hancock for special duty (S. O. 98, May 9, D. East.)

Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East upon receipt of this order at Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 99, May 11, D. East.)

Asst. Surg. Marlborough C. Wyeth will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 95, May 6, D. East.)

The leave of absence granted Major Dallas Bache, Surg., Fort Adams, R. I., is extended three days (S. O. 100, May 12, D. East.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Augustus A. DeLoffre, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 46, May 4, D. Dakota.)

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, is extended seven days (S. O. 51, May 7, Div. Mo.)

Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for assignment to duty. Capt. Calvin DeWitt, Asst. Surg., on being relieved from duty at the Soldiers' Home, by Major Charles C. Byrne, Surg., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted Major James C. McKee, Surg., is still further extended four months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. John D. Hall will accompany Cos. B and C, 14th Inf., to Vancouver Barracks. Upon completion of this duty Capt. Hall will return to Fort Townsend (S. O. 62, April 27, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. W. B. Banister, is extended fourteen days (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

In Circular 3, of 1885, Surgeon General Murray republishes the recent preliminary report on "Disinfection and Disinfectants," made by the Committee on Disinfectants of the American Public Health Association.

Leave of absence for twenty-one days is granted Asst. Surg. Carter N. B. Macauley, Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 45, May 1, D. Dakota.)

## Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved from his present duties, to take effect June 1, 1885, and will report in person to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty in charge of public buildings and grounds, to relieve Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., of that duty (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Solomon W. Roessler, C. E., is Inspector of Rifle Practice for the troops serving under the command of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 2, May 1, C. E.)

General Newton has directed that the annual reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers, be forwarded in time to be received at the Office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than August 1.

The following Ord. Sergts., retired, will report in person to the commanding officers of the posts designated, for the preparation of their final statements, descriptive lists, etc.: John Johnson (now at Fort Foote, Md.), Washington Barracks, D. C. Martin Keefe (now at Plymouth, Mass.), Fort Warren, Mass. Patrick McDonald (now at Fort Sewall, Mass.), Fort Warren, Mass. James McMahon (now at Fort Morgan, Ala.), Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. William Souley (now at Fort Pickens, Fla.), Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. F. W. R. Stearns, recently tried at Fort Concho, Texas, for drunkenness, has been sentenced to forfeiture of \$10 per month for five months, and confinement to the limits of Fort Concho for five months, during which he is to perform his regular military duties.

S. O. 104, May 7, relating to Ord. Sergt. Thomas P. Morris is revoked (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Col. Silas Crispin, Ord. Dept., is relieved from his present duties in New York City, and is assigned to the command of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., to take effect June 1, 1885 (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

## Signal Corps.

Professors William Ferrel and T. C. Mendenhall are announced as assistants to the Chief Signal Officer. (G. O. 17, May 6, Sig. O.)

Sergt. William Bolton, now at Rio Grande, N. J., will proceed to Cape May, N. J., and assume temporary charge of that station. Sergt. Bolton will retain his station at New York City (S. O. 35, May 5, Sig. O.)

## THE LINE.

## Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 9, 1885:

Troops B, D, and K, 5th Cav., to Fort Reno, Ind. T. Troops A, G, and I, 9th Cav., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Hdqrs. D, G, I, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; B, Ft. Kough, Mont.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. John Q. Adams (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward Hunter, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is appointed special inspector for unserviceable property (S. O. 47, May 6, D. Dak.)

Capt. Henry Wagner is appointed special inspector of all unserviceable stores pertaining to the 18th Inf. at Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 47, May 6, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. H. E. Tuthery will be relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., on July 1, 1885, and will then join his troop. (S. O. May 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. R. Farnell, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability. (S. O. May 11, H. Q. A.)

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqrs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major James S. Brisson will proceed to Wood River, Idaho, on public business (S. O. 64, April 29, D. Columbia.)

The journeys from San Francisco to Redding, Cal., and from Redding to Presidio of San Francisco, made by Major D. S. Gordon and Capt. J. N. Wheelan and Randolph Norwood, between April 28 and 30, 1885, are approved (S. O. 39, May 1, Div. P.)

The leave of absence for one month granted Capt. S. T. Hamilton is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 39, May 1, Div. P.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Haver Dollmar, Troop M, Ft. Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 63, April 28, D. Columbia.)

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs. D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Fenn Colorado, Tex.

With the approval of the Division Commander, the following assignments and changes of stations are ordered: Major G. A. Furlington and Troop G to Fort Stockton; Troop A to Fort Concho, and Major S. B. M. Young to Camp Rice, Tex. The movements from Fort Davis of Major Furlington and Troops A and G will commence as soon as practicable after the arrival of the 3d Cavalry at that place (S. O. 50, May 4, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, now on special duty at Fort Thomas, by authority from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, will, upon being relieved, proceed without delay to Fort Davis, Tex., the station of his troop (S. O. 46, May 6, D. Ariz.)

Troop B, Fort Leavenworth, will soon have a complete set of table silverware, triple plate, costing \$100. The members of the troop subscribed the money for the purchase as they did not desire to have the company fund reduced for that purpose. They prefer to use that fund for the purchase of eatables.—Kansas Times.

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs. B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, recently promoted from Troop I, will proceed without delay from Fort Huachuca to Fort Apache, the station of his troop (S. O. 46, May 6, D. Ariz.)

1st Sergt. J. C. Jorgensen, Troop K, will report at Fort Apache for examination by a Board of Officers for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 46, May 4, D. Ariz.)

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, D, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

The movements of the 5th Cavalry will be executed as follows: Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, with Hdqrs. and Troops C, E, I, and L, Fort McKinney, Wyo., and Troops A and G, Fort Washakie, Wyo., will march, by the most direct and practicable route, to Fort Laramie, Wyo. Upon arrival at Fort Fetterman, Major Louis H. Carpenter, with Troops F, H, and M, Fort Robinson, Neb., will march to Fort Laramie. Upon the arrival of the three battalions at Fort Laramie, the entire command, under Lieut.-Col. Compton, will march to North Platte, Neb.; thence to the vicinity of Kearney Junction; from that point to Red Cloud, Neb., and thence to Fort Riley. Lieut.-Col. Compton will report by telegraph his arrival within the limits of the Dept. of Missouri to the Comdg. General thereof. Major E. V. Sumner, with Troops B, D, and K, Fort Niobrara, will leave May 8, marching to Fort Riley, en route to Arkansas City. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany the troops from Fort McKinney to Fort Laramie, Wyo. Upon the arrival of the troops of the 5th Cavalry at Fort Laramie, Wyo., Asst. Surg. A. R. Chapin will report to the C. O. for temporary duty, to accompany the column to Fort Riley, Kas. Asst. Surg. William Stephenson will accompany Major Sumner's command to Arkansas City, and upon arrival there will report to Lieut.-Col. Dudley, 9th Cav., to return with his command to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 38, May 4, D. Platte.)

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs. C, G, I, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, J, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect



about May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major A. K. Arnold (S. O. 68, May 7, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. C. G. Gordon (S. O. 66, May 4, Dept. M.)

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs. C. and H. San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E. Ft. G. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, A. C. S. at Fort Clark, Tex., is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La., \$700, public funds (S. O. 50, May 4, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, is granted 1st Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gilmore (S. O. May 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs. B. D. E. H. and L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day, Fort Reno, I. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 52, May 8, Div. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey, Camp Russell, I. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 52, May 8, Div. M.)

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs. H. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. and C. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D. and I. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F. and L. Ft. Canby, W. T.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, A. D. C., will accompany Major-General Hancock to Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 20, May 7, Div. A.)

The Division Commander, accompanied by Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth Prison, Kas., and return to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 54, May 13, Div. M.)

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs. A. B. C. D. and H. Washington Barracks, D. C.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; G. Newport Bks., Ky.; I. L. and M. Ft. McHenry, Md.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.

The following field officers will, early in June, proceed as follows: Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon to Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Major Francis L. Guenther to Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; Major Charles B. Throckmorton to Jackson Barracks, La., and Major William Sinclair to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 97, May 8, D. East.)

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs. D. and G. St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. E. and K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C. Little Rock Bks., Ark.; F. San Antonio, Tex.; H. and M. Jackson Bks., La. I and L. Mt. Vernon Bks. Ala.

Major E. C. Bainbridge will proceed early in June to Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 97, May 8, D. East.)

Private Peter Saul, Bat. A, is detailed for special duty at Yorktown, Va., to guard the Yorktown Monument and grounds, and keep off intruders (S. O. 102, May 14, D. East.)

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs. B. D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, R. I.; A. and C. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H. and K. Ft. Warren, Mass.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Fribble, Me.

1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, to take effect July 1, 1885, and will report to duty accordingly, relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly, 1st Cavalry, who, upon being so relieved, will proceed to join his troop. (S. O. May 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. F. I. L. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. G. and H. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; C. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E. and K. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Sergt. Thomas V. Turney, Bat. C, now at Fort Monroe, will be transferred as a private to Bat. G, to date June 1, 1885 (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. A. and A. Ft. Grant, A. T.; B. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K. Ft. Verde, A. T.; I. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E. Whipple Bks., A. T.

Corpl. Henry Quackenbush, Co. G, will report at Fort Apache for examination by a Board of Officers for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 45, May 4, D. Ariz.)

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs. A. G. H. and K. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C. and E. Ft. Ellis, M. T.

1st Lieut. Frederick Thies, R. Q. M., Fort Shaw, M. T., will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., to attend the session of the G. C. M. of which he is Judge-Advocate, ordered to reconvene at Fort Missoula May 11 (S. O. 44, April 28, D. Dak.)

Col. J. R. Brooke will take over the command of the District of Montana from Col. T. H. Ruger, 18th Inf. (S. O. 45, May 1, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Missoula, M. T., vice 1st Lieut. Fred. Thies, R. Q. M., relieved (S. O. 45, May 1, D. Dak.)

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I. and K. Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave of absence for four months, from May 15, 1885, is granted Captain Wyllis Lyman. (S. O. May 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Hdqs. B. C. F. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A. and E. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D. and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G. and K. Uncompahgre, Colo.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 51, May 7, Div. M.)

Sergt. H. J. Moreton, Co. C, will take charge of Indian prisoners (one man, fourteen women, and eleven children), at Fort Union, and conduct them to Holbrook, and there deliver them to an escort to conduct them to San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 25, May 8, D. N. M.)

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs. A. D. E. and K. Ft. Sully, D. T.; B. and F. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C. and H. Ft. Buford, D. T.; G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Bennett, D. T.

In addition to his duties as Depot Quartermaster at Bismarck, D. T., 1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe will perform the duties of A. C. S. at that point during the movement of the 18th and 20th Infantry (S. O. 45, May 1, D. Dak.)

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs. A. B. D. F. G. and I. Madison Bks., N. Y.; C. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on public business (S. O. 38, May 4, D. Platte.)

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A. and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave of absence for one year, with permission to apply for an extension of one year and to go beyond the sea, is granted Captain Ferdinand E. DeCourcy. (S. O. May 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs. A. B. C. F. and H. Ft. Concho, Tex.; D. and E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. and K. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G. San Antonio, Tex.

With the approval of the Division Commander, the following assignments and changes of stations are ordered: Major Horace Jewett and Co. F to Fort Concho, Tex., and Cos. I and K to Fort Stockton. The movements from Fort Stockton of Major Jewett and Co. F will commence on the arrival of Troop G, 3d Cav., and Cos. I and K, 16th Inf., at that place (S. O. 50, May 4, D. Tex.)

On his arrival at Fort Davis, and after he shall have distributed the means of transportation to start the troops destined for Forts Concho and Stockton, 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, R. Q. M., will report in person at Dept. Hdqs. (S. O. 50, May 4, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about June 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Leven C. Allen, Adjt. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about June 1, 1885, is granted Captain William G. Wedemeyer. (S. O. May 11, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. Andrew Miller, Co. F, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs. B. D. and H. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. and G. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. and I. Ft. Totten, D. T.; E. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.

A roster of commissioned officers for May, received this week, shows a total of 32, with three vacancies for 2d Lieutenants (Cos. G, H, and I). Twenty-nine out of the 32 are on duty, two on sick leave, and one on leave.

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs. E. and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and D. Ft. Hays, Kas.; C. and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G. H. and K. Ft. Reno, I. T.

Col. Thomas H. Ruger is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will turn over the command of the District of Montana to Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Inf. (S. O. 45, May 1, D. Dak.)

Capt. Edgar R. Kellogg is appointed special inspector of all unserviceable stores pertaining to the 18th Infantry at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 45, May 1, D. Dak.)

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs. B. C. D. E. F. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; A. H. and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G. Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 50, May 4, D. Tex.)

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs. A. B. C. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D. and G. Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Hays, will, after the departure of the 20th Infantry, remain in command of the post until relieved by an officer of the 18th Infantry (S. O. 66, May 4, Dept. M.)

Upon arrival of certain detachments at Forts Riley and Hays the companies of the 20th Infantry at those posts will proceed, by rail, to Fort Leavenworth, and report to the commanding officer (S. O. 66, May 4, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for such light duty as he may be able to perform (S. O. 48, May 8, D. Dak.)

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs. C. E. F. and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B. Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; D. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Sergt. Edward T. Sullivan, Co. F, will return to Fort Sidney, Neb., May 1, 1885 (S. O. 37, April 27, Div. F.)

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 42, April 29, D. Cal.)

The journeys made by Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, A. I. G., from the Presidio of San Francisco to San Francisco and return, April 18, 27, 28, and 29, 1885, to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers, etc., are approved (S. O. 39, May 1, Div. P.)

#### 24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqs. D. G. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and F. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C. E. I. and K. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. A. M. Palmer, now at Fort Supply, I. T., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve 1st Lieut. C. W. Taylor, R. Q. M. 9th Cav., as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of that post. Upon departure of the 9th Cavalry he will command the post until relieved by an officer of the 5th Cavalry (S. O. 66, May 4, Dept. M.)

Capt. F. M. Crandal is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Reno, I. T., vice 2d Lieut. J. S. Rogers, 20th Inf., relieved (S. O. 67, May 6, Dept. M.)

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs. B. C. F. and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A. D. H. and K. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and G. Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The first battalion drill of the 25th Infantry at Fort Snelling this year took place May 4, under the command of Capt. Bentzon. The display was really a fine one, the companies showing to excellent advantage, and all the movements were executed with precision and promptness.—Pioneer Press.

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1885.**

#### CASUALTIES.

Major-General Irvin McDowell (retired), died May 4, 1885, at San Francisco, California.

Major Stephen C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, died May 9, 1885, at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Spokane, W. T., May 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf.; Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; Capt. Henry Catley and 1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 65, April 30, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Missoula, M. T., May 18. Detail: Major William H. Jordan, Capt. John H. Page, George E. Head, and James H. Gageby, 3d Inf.; Capt. George W. Adair, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. John P. Thompson and Melville C. Wilkinson, 2d Lieuts. Frank P. Avery, George Bell, Jr., and Omar Bundy, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 46, May 4, D. Dak.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., May 12. Detail: Capt. Edward Field, Arthur Morris, and J. W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, R. P. Strong, S. W. Taylor, Clarence Deems, and James M. Jones, and 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Regtl. Adjt., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 98, May 9, D. East.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 15. Detail: Capt. H. C. Egbert, D. J. Craigie, and J. M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick Von Schrader and R. K. Evans, 2d Lieuts. W. O. Clark, C. W. Abbot, Jr., and Charles H. Osgood, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adjt. 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 101, May 13, D. East.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., May 18. Detail: Major William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Chas. Richard, Med. Dept.; Capt. John F. Mount and W. A. Kobbé, 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 2d Lieuts. Beverly L. Dunn and Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 99, May 11, D. East.)

At Fort Bowie, A. T., May 13. Detail: Major E. B. Beaumont, Capt. W. A. Thompson, and 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Huse and 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. M. Neill, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 46, May 6, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Lowell, A. T., May 13. Detail: Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav.; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.; Capt. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 46, May 6, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., May 18. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston and Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. D. B. Wheeler, Q. M. Dept.; Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 101, May 13, D. East.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., May 18. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton, Capt. F. B. Hamilton and James E. Wilson, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. T. E. Wilcox, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. J. C. Scantling, J. E. Eastman, and R. M. Rogers, and 2d Lieuts. L. N. Lewis and H. L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 102, D. East, May 14.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Maginnis, M. T., May 11, to report upon the loss of certain articles of C. and G. E., for which Capt. B. B. Keeler, 18th Inf., is accountable. Detail: Capt. Henry Wagner and Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf. (S. O. 45, May 1, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Henry Goodfellow, J.-A.; Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 9, to fix the responsibility for delay in arrival at destination of Trains Nos. 65, 66, 68, and 69, of Charles H. Cotton, Contractor Route No. 1, from Caldwell, Kas., to Camp Russell, I. T. (S. O. 68, May 7, Dept. M.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., A. S. O. and Asst.; 1st Lieut. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., A. S. O. and Asst., and 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Signal Corps, will assemble at the Signal Office for the purpose of opening, examining, and deciding upon bids (and samples) to be submitted for supplies (S. O. 36, May 8, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Andrew K. Smith, Surg.; Major John C. G. Happersett, Surg., and Capt. James P. Kimball, Asst. Surg., will assemble at the Military Academy, West Point, June 1, 1885, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission to the Academy. Special reports will be made in the cases of any graduates deemed to be physically unfit for the Military Service, and in the cases of candidates admitted on probation (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav.; Major Edward Collins and Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. W. W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., will meet at Fort Apache, May 15, for the examination of 1st Sergt. J. C. Jorgensen, Troop K, 4th Cav., and Corpl. Henry Quackenbush, Co. G, 1st Inf., recommended for promotion to the position of 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 45, May 4, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of: Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Lieut.-Col. Adelbert R. Buffington and Major George W. McKee, is appointed to meet at the New York Arsenal, New York City, May 19, for the examination of the following-named officers of the Ordnance Department for promotion: Capt. James W. Reilly, 1st Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Whipple and 1st Lieut. Andrew H. Russell. Captain Reilly and Lieuts. Lyon and Whipple will report in person to the Board, and upon the completion of their respective examinations will return to their proper stations. The examination of Lieut. Russell will be by correspondence. Upon the final adjournment of the Board Lieut.-Col. Buffington will rejoin his proper station. (S. O. May 13, H. Q. A.)

**Reloading Ammunition.**—Referring to the disposition of small arms ammunition made prior to 1877, the Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Army,



states that the provisions of G. O. No. 18, of 1884, A. G. O., govern, and that the non-reloading ammunition at the Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot can be distributed and used as provided in that order.

**Recruits.**—The Secretary of War has directed that to the questions embraced in the form for the physical examination of a recruit, published in G. O. 63, July 7, 1884, A. G. O., the following be added: "Have you ever been convicted of a felony, or been imprisoned in a jail or penitentiary?"

**Magazine Guns.**—The Lieutenant-General in letter of April 18, says: "The limitation of the distribution to posts garrisoned by not less than three companies—there being three kinds of arms to be issued—would alone seem to justify the assumption that the intention was as expressed in the letter cited. Company commanders are required to render detailed reports as to the respective merits of the three kinds of arms 'as ascertained by comparison at their posts,' and it is expected that company commanders will be fully informed as to results obtained with the three kinds of arms in question during the time they are in use by other companies than their own when serving at the same post."

**Clothing and Equipage.**—Upon a question which of the articles comprising the bed and bedding for enlisted men should be invoiced to company commanders, to be accounted for on their return of clothing and equipage, the Lieutenant-General directs that all the articles referred to—viz., iron bunks, bunk bottom, mattress, mattress cover, pillow, pillow-cases and bed sheets—be invoiced to company commanders. (Letter A. G. O., April 18, 1885.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

The Kansas Times says: "A number of prominent enlisted men of Fort Leavenworth and Father Kinella (whose good works among the men are many) are making an effort to erect a recreation or club room, for the use of the men of the garrison. Both General Augur and Colonel Otis have contemplated asking Government aid for such a building. Present indications are that with the approval of the authorities sufficient funds can be obtained by private subscriptions."

Captain Couch and about 150 boomers with teams arrived at Caldwell last week and he is reported as saying: "There are about 250 of the boomers, and there are about 40 teams expected in a few days with about 150 more, making a total of some 400 boomers. We intend making Caldwell our permanent headquarters for supplies, starting point, and taking in of new members. In about 60 days we will perhaps make another attempt to gain possession of the forbidden lands."

The El Paso Times still cherishes the idea that the city is the place for a large garrison, saying: "After General Sheridan has finished his tour of inspection, he will more than likely advise the concentration of the principle military force in the west at El Paso. Even a civilian can see at a glance that this is the most important strategic point along the whole Mexican boundary line."

##### Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

A Fort Adams correspondent writes: "Instructions have reached here from Washington saying it is not expedient for the U. S. troops to take part in the ceremonies of May 26, when Governor-elect Wetmore will be inaugurated. We all feel sorry, for Newport has always been very kind to Fort Adams."

A Fort McHenry correspondent writes: "Major Bainbridge and the batteries of the 3d, soon to come here, will find a much more comfortable post than of yore and our energetic post commander, Colonel Langdon, deserves much praise for his persistent efforts at improvement with restricted means and material. The 2d are loath to go, but go they must."

##### Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.

General Pope publishes the number of deserters from regiments in the Division during the period from Sept. 1, to Dec. 31, 1884, as follows: 2d Cavalry, 28; 3d Cavalry, 25; 4th Cavalry, 51; 1st Artillery, 15; 1st Infantry, 15; 2d Infantry, 11; 8th Infantry, 6; 14th Infantry, 19.

##### Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

General Terry has directed the C. O., Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to cause all the experimental magazine guns in the hands of the companies of the 18th Infantry, to be turned over to the Post Ordnance Officer for re-issue to the companies of the 20th Infantry, upon their arrival at Fort Assiniboine.

##### Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

In circular of April 30, General Stanley reports 51 desertions in the first quarter of 1885, as follows: 8th Cavalry, 12; 10th Cavalry, 3; Light Battery F, 3d Artillery, 2; 16th Infantry, 16; 19th Infantry, 18. Contracts for wagon and steamboat transportation in the Department of Texas, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, have been awarded as follows: Route No. 1. Wagon transportation, between Abilene and Fort Concho, Texas, to Chas. Nawwald, of Fredericksburg, Texas; Route No. 2. Wagon transportation, between Murphysville or Marfa, and Fort Davis, Texas, to Edward Walker, of Marfa, Texas; Route No. 3. Wagon transportation, between Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Pena or San Diego, and Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Manuel Guerra, of Rome, Texas; Route No. 4. River transportation, between Forts Brown and Ringgold, Texas, to William Kelly, of Brownsville, Texas; Route No. 5. Steamship transportation, between New Orleans, La., or Galveston, Texas, and Corpus Christi or Brazos Santiago, Texas, to A. C. Hutchinson, President Morgans, La., and Texas, R. R. and Steamship Co.

#### WEST POINT.

The annual examination of the classes of the Military Academy begin June 1. Already the members of the first class are gathering up odds and ends so as to be ready to depart as soon as the examinations are concluded. The following is the list of the members of the graduating class, their general merit standing being in the order named:

William E. Craighill,\* Michael J. O'Brien,\* Joseph E. Kuhn,\* Hayden S. Cole,\* Cornelius DeW. Wilcox,\* Arthur F. Curtis, John C. W. Brooks, Charles F. Parker, Charles H. Muir, Elmer W. Hubbard, Lorenzo P. Davison, Frank DeW. Ramsey, John D. Barrette, Robert A. Brown, Austin H. Brown, Almon L. Parmenter, John M. Carson, Jr., Frank A. Cook, Henry P. McCain, Millard A. Holbrook, Louis M. Koehler, Jno. Little, Philip A. Bettens, Jno. K. Cree, Danl. B. Devore, Saml. E. Smiley, Robt. E. L. Michie, George S. Cartwright, William S. Beddle, Jr., Robert L. Bullard, James Benton, William F. Martin, George I. Putnam, Beaumont B. Buck, Charles D. Towsey, George L. Byram, Herbert S. Whipple, Edward R. Gilman, Frank W. Carnahan, and Edward P. Lawton.

It is thought that President Cleveland will be present on graduation day, and also the Secretary of War and General Sherman.

The Custer monument has been removed from the grounds south of General Merritt's headquarters and put away in a strong box, and will probably not appear again here.

The next annual meeting of the Association of Graduates will take place in the Chapel at 3 P. M., June 12, 1885. The time selected will enable members to be present at the closing exercises of the next graduating class, which will probably take place in the morning of the same or the following day.

The Graduating Hop will be held Thursday evening, June 11.

The annual dinner will be served immediately after evening parade in the Cadet Mess Hall. The tickets for the dinner have been limited to \$3.50; it is essential that the Committee should be informed as early as possible what members intend to be at the dinner in order that no extra expense shall accrue. One of the vacant divisions of Cadet Barracks will be fitted up with a number of beds, where officers and graduates can have sleeping accommodations, in case the hotel is overcrowded.

#### ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE.

The final examination in the course of artillery took place on Tuesday, May 12, and on Wednesday, instruction in ballistics and chemistry commenced under Captain J. M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery, and is to be continued on regular instruction days, except those days on which Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Artillery, Instructor in Chemistry, is to deliver lectures in his department. On Monday, May 18, eight officers will be detailed daily for practice work in the Chemical Laboratory, and will continue until each has finished the prescribed course.

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

G. C. M. O. 18, Dept. Arizona. April 29, 1885, publishes the proceedings in the case of 2d Lieutenant John W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cavalry, tried on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," four specifications, the first alleging that when a Recorder of a Board of Survey at Fort Thomas, he made certain additions to the record with intent to deceive the members of said Board. The second specification alleges false statements with reference to the record of said Board. The third specification alleges that while Post Adjutant and, without the knowledge of the post commander, he appointed a Board of Survey to fix the responsibility for the loss of a quantity of hay for which he was responsible, and did prepare fraudulent voucher concerning said hay and attempt to procure payment of the same. The fourth specification alleges that he did on or about Sept. 25, 1884, in the office of Jerome B. Collins, a merchant in the town of Maxey, A. T., say to the said Collins: "Mr. Collins, if you will procure the divorce of your daughter from her husband, I will marry her," or words to that effect, whereupon the said Heard was ordered out of the house of the said Collins; and the said Heard did subsequently go to the town of Pittsburg, Texas, and kill the husband of the said daughter of the said Collins on or about Feb. 11, 1885.

To the first and second specifications he pleaded guilty except so much as alleged deception, etc.; to the third specification "Not Guilty," to the 4th specification "In bar of trial" which was sustained by the Court and to the charge Not Guilty.

The Court found him guilty of the 1st and 2d specifications, but without criminality and striking out certain words of the 3d specification "Not Guilty" substantially, and of the charge "Not Guilty" and "the Court does therefore acquit him." Gen. Crook, the reviewing authority, approves the proceedings, findings and acquittal.

Commissary Sergeant Simon Askins, U. S. A., was tried recently at Fort Niobrara for selling stores to an enlisted man without due authority, acquitted, and sentenced to be reprimanded. The reviewing authority, General O. C. Howard, does not concur in the findings of the court, saying: "It seems apparent that no wilful neglect of the accused occurred. The recommendation of the members of the court sustain this view of the case. The findings and sentence are disapproved. Sergt. Askins will be released from arrest and returned to duty."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Fred. Steele for desertion, and his plea in bar of trial, under the Military Statutes of Limitation contained in the 103d Article of War, sustained by the court, General Howard says: "The proceedings and rulings are disapproved. The crime of desertion is an offense continuing, certainly, during the period of enlistment. An offender is without doubt subject to the penalties of desertion until at least the expiration of two years after the termination of such contract, unless otherwise relieved. The contract of enlistment and oath of allegiance bind a soldier to serve honestly and faithfully, and to obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the officers appointed over him. To fail to do so and absent himself without permission, from the command of the officers appointed over him, is desertion, punishable as such under the 47th Article of War. The 50th Article of War declares that no soldier shall

enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on a penalty of being reputed a deserter and suffering accordingly." The decision of the Court-martial (to whom the case was returned for reconsideration) is clearly wrong in sustaining the special plea of the accused and is disapproved."

#### A CIVILIAN OPINION OF RECRUITING SERGEANTS.

A COLUMBUS, Ohio, paper, referring to recruiting matters at the Barracks there, says: "There is no question but that recruiting depots and stations need a general overhauling, and one of the first things that should be done is to clean out those 'old fossils' known as recruiting sergeants. These men manage to remain at recruiting stations for years, and do more to disgust the new recruit with their abusive and insulting course toward them than most anything else. Many of them are first sergeants of these companies of instruction to which recruits are generally assigned during their stay at the depot, and it is then when money is made on the rations of the recruits by these old fossils. They generally know how to make a sweet mouth to their superior officers, and the latter believe because of their length of service that they are veritable angels, when in fact they ought to be in the penitentiary. There is not a soldier in the Service who has been at these places that will not bear witness to the above. Let men be detailed for that service in the same manner that officers are detailed for recruiting service."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### A WORD FOR THE POST QUARTERMASTERS.

UNDER the above caption, X puts forth a claim for recognition on the part of a class of officers who are most deserving of it.

In every regiment there are to be found one or two officers whose business capacity and instincts point them out as natural quartermasters. These gentlemen are continually kept at work as Post Quartermasters, and are, often, responsible for more Government property than most of the Assistant Quartermasters.

They are usually unfortunate enough not to be stationed at Regimental Headquarters, and so have no chance of attracting the notice of their colonel—more especially seeing that the Regimental Quartermaster is always the quartermaster of the post where he is stationed.

In comparing length and variety of service as a Post Quartermaster with the latest appointment—Captain F. B. Jones—I am afraid X would be at a disadvantage.

HAPLITE.

#### SIGHTS AT FORT MONROE.

A civilian visitor to Fort Monroe, Va., writes: "Here you know is the seat of the United States Artillery School, which attracts some fifty young officers. Now, putting two and two together, I think you can satisfactorily explain the presence here of these groups of charming young women, who speak enthusiastically of the dancing qualities of the young artillery gentlemen."

This great, grim, scarred Fortress Monroe, with its memories, is the chief attraction to me. I like to see the mimic parade of war that goes on within its walls daily. I am stirred by the long, clear bugle note, the drum-beat, the thunder of the heavy guns in the practice firing. The guard mounting in the morning and the dress parade at sunset are pretty sights."

#### DYNAMITE TRIALS.

THE third trial of the Snyder dynamite projectile took place May 9 on the Potomac, above Georgetown. The object of the trial was mainly to demonstrate the safety of the system of firing, so that no particular attempt was made to exhibit the effect of the shell itself. The target was a ledge of rock near the one used as a target at the preceding trial in March, and the effect was much the same as then described. Captain Skrydloff, of the *Strelok*, was present with two other Russian officers, specially directed by their government to report the trial; also Captain Sternberg, of the German Artillery, Captain Chere, of the French Navy, together with representatives of nearly all of the various legations. Lieutenant Couden, of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, and Lieutenant Wadhams, on ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, were also present. Captains Skrydloff, Chere and Sternberg expressed satisfaction with the results of the trial, and concurred in the opinion that the safety of the system firing was assured.

#### LONGEVITIES AND MEXICAN CLAIMS.

THE following claims for Cadet Service, under the Morton decision, were passed upon by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury this week:

Oscar J. Brown.....	\$522 00	Henry E. Noyes.....	57 48
John G. Butler.....	383 74	Philip M. Price.....	633 89
Warren H. Cowles.....	470 00	Geo. E. Pond.....	509 71
James E. Eastman.....	407 45	Chas. D. Parkhurst.....	442 22
Oswald H. Ernst.....	679 71	Wm. B. Reynolds.....	445 40
Robt. T. Emmet.....	379 53	Philip H. Remington.....	41 40
Henry R. Lemly.....	373 18	Wm. H. Sage.....	328 04
Chas. H. Morgan.....	547 00	Walter S. Schuyler.....	710 03
Chas. R. Noyes.....	450 81	Daniel M. Taylor.....	701 70
Alfred Reynolds.....	622 77	J. W. Watson.....	475 00
John R. Totten.....	350 48	Elon F. Wilcox.....	561 43
Blanton C. Welsh.....	251 18	Rufus P. Brown.....	402 45
Oliver E. Wood.....	372 12	Frank Baker.....	403 84
Milton B. Adams.....	648 00	Henry C. Davis, Jr.....	46 04
Wm. H. Aldre.....	385 16	Geo. H. Evans.....	386 06
Lawrence L. Bruff.....	365 94	Alfred M. Fuller.....	435 04
Daniel H. Brush.....	579 89	Geo. C. Hunter.....	393 41
Lloyd M. Brett.....	495 41	Wm. B. Homer.....	535 87
Hayden De Lany.....	308 52	Henry O. S. Helstead.....	345 93
Francis E. Eltonhead.....	513 13	Alfred B. Jackson.....	50 00
Joseph P. Farley.....	57 48	Chas. A. H. McCauley.....	708 80
Daniel W. Flagler.....	57 48	Geo. T. Patterson.....	642 04
Chas. A. P. Hatfield.....	446 73	W. H. Smith.....	50 00
Jos. F. Huston.....	415 93	Oliver B. Warwick.....	474 77

The following Mexican War claims were settled by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury this week:

John M. Brannan.....	\$120 00	Henry C. Pratt.....	222 06
Henry W. Benham.....	150 36	David C. De Leon.....	46 04
Geo. P. Evans.....	100 00	James Longstreet.....	120 00
David Hunter.....	120 00	Abner Doubleday.....	90 00
Thos. P. Dutcher.....	131 00		



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Left Aspinwall, U. S. C., May 11, for Cartagena. April 24, Lat. 16deg. 38min. N., Long. 76deg. W., took possession at sea of the American barkentine *Ambrose Light*, of Philadelphia. On the *Alliance* showing her colors, the barkentine hoisted colors looking like Haytian, and afterwards changed them to Colombian. A blank cartridge was first fired, of which no notice was taken, and then a shotted gun across the barkentine's bows, when she hove to. A boat was sent, in charge of Lieut. M. F. Wright, to the vessel, and her papers examined. Her marine register was found out in two, and a rough new commission as a man-of-war, in her possession, drawn up by Pero Lava, calling himself Governor of Barranquilla, and one of the insurrectionary force under General Gaitau, who was also in command of the insurgent force at Barranquilla. Rear Admiral Jouett has as yet taken no action in the case.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Was cruising in the vicinity of Cartagena April 21.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. At Aspinwall, U. S. C.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. Left Aspinwall, May 11, for Cartagena.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Livingston, Guatemala, May 2. Nothing of importance since last report. All quiet.

## South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station, the *Pensacola* taking her place on the European Station. Was to leave Dolgar, March 31, for the Congo, then to Montevideo.

**NIPISIC**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Buenos Ayres, April 1.

## European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Hampton Roads, Va. To take the place of the *Lancaster*. Has some slight repairs to be made. Will leave about May 15.

The following are the Officers attached to the *Pensacola*: Rear Admiral Saml. R. Franklin; Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, Flag Lieut.; Lieut. Templin M. Potts, Secretary; Captain, George Dewey; Lieut. Comdr., Roswell D. Hitchcock; Lieuts., Henry B. Mansfield, Franklin J. Drake, Charles A. Adams, Lewis E. Bixler, Horace P. McIntosh, Cameron McR. Winslow and Richard H. Townley; Ensigns, Philip R. Alger, John F. Luby, George P. Blow, Jas. G. Doyle, Edwin A. Anderson and Harold H. Eames. Mate, A. F. Callander; Medical Inspector, Adolph A. Hoehling; Passed Asst. Surg., George E. H. Harman, and John M. Edgar; Pay Inspector, Arthur J. Pritchard; Chief Engineer, Wm. G. Buchler; Passed Asst. Engrs., Warner B. Bayley and Stacey Potts; Asst. Engrs., Joseph L. Wood and Chas. E. Roumelli; Captain of Marines, Erasmus R. Robinson; 2d Lieut. Marines, Joseph H. Pendleton; Boatwain, Daniel Ward; Gunner, Patrick Lynch; Carpenter, Thomas McGlone; Sailmaker, Wm. Redstone.

**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived off the mouth of the Congo River, March 13, 1885, as reported by cable.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Smyrna April 14. Expected to sail April 14 for the Coast of Syria.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur.

Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley will command this station on May 25.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. Capt. E. P. Lull has been ordered to command on May 25. Reported by telegram to have sailed from Valparaiso, Chili, March 18, on her cruise to Society and Sandwich Islands. Thence to San Francisco, to arrive not later than May 25.

**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Panama on the 26th of April.

**MONONGAHELA**, 3d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

**PINTA**, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska, April 9. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Panama May 12.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Arrived at Panama May 11.

## Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

**ALERT**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, April 2, where she was to remain until relieved by some other vessel, probably the *Palos*.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Hong Kong, March 30, for Amoy. On the arrival of the *Trenton* at Amoy, will be sent to the Min River to relieve the *Juniata*.

**JUNIATA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Pagoda anchorage, Min River, April 2. To be relieved by the *Enterprise*, and was then to go to Shanghai, China, with the Admiral on board.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Port Said May 5.

The *Marion* arrived at Gibraltar March 22, twenty-two days and eleven hours from Norfolk—two days

and nine hours under steam. Passage uneventful: weather generally mild. Highest lat. made 43 deg. 45 min. N.; lon. 31 deg. 49 min. W. On the 8th the wind, which had been N. E., came out suddenly from the N. W., and heavy squall, remarkable for the dense black, impenetrable mist accompanying it, which came from the surface of the warm water of the Gulf stream. The squall settled down into a strong wind from the northward and westward and blew a gale, with a very heavy sea, on the afternoon of the 9th and 10th. The vessel scudded remarkably well, shipping only one or two seas of any magnitude over the break of the poop deck. Expected to remain a week at Gibraltar, and proceed East, touching at Malta. All well. Left Gibraltar April 8, and arrived at Malta April 16, making passage in seven days and twenty-one hours, under steam, with five boilers. Laid to under sail about fifteen hours on account of a gale from E. S. E., about twenty miles to the eastward of Pontillama Island. While at Gibraltar weather squally. Found an abandoned vessel on April 10, lat. 37 deg. 53 min. N., lon. 1 deg. 06 min. E., which proved to be the derelict bark *Harrington*, of Whitney. The foremast, with upper spars, was alone standing; was on her starboard beam end, with a quantity of water in her hold. She apparently had been visited and stripped of her equipments. A boat was sent to her and she was set on fire, and afterwards used for a target. Nothing could be seen of her at dark. Chas. Leegos, while on shore at Gibraltar, assaulted with a knife a tavern keeper, inflicting slight wounds, and was arrested by the authorities and taken before a magistrate. Commander Miller endeavored to have him delivered up for punishment on board the ship, but the authorities declined to do it. Lieut. Moore appeared in his defence at the trial. The evidence sustained the charges of an unprovoked assault. The man had to be left behind in the custody of the authorities.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, April 7.

**OMAHA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H., fitting out. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station. Will be inspected May 19, and expects to sail a few days later.

**OSSIFEE**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlinsey. At Chemulpo, Corea. Admiral reports, April 2, that owing to uneasiness in Corea, *Ossifee* would probably remain there until relieved, instead of going to Nagasaki.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang. As soon as ice breaks up will go to Canton, and relieve the *Alert*.

**TRENTON**, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Hong Kong, April 2. Going to Amoy, where the Admiral will take the *Juniata* and go to Shanghai. *Trenton* then to go to Nagasaki.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

Following is an Itinerary of Cruise of the Training ships *Jamestown*, *Portsmouth*, and *Saratoga*—giving the ports at which the vessels will touch, and the probable date of arrival and departure:

Leave Newport May 4, arrive at Fayal May 26.  
Leave Fayal May 29, arrive at Lisbon June 12.  
Leave Lisbon June 22, arrive at Cadiz June 26.  
Leave Cadiz June 30, arrive at Gibraltar July 1.  
Leave Gibraltar July 6, arrive at Madeira July 13.  
Leave Madeira July 23, arrive at Newport Sept. 5.

The Post-office address of the Squadron will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until July 7. After that Newport, R. I. Hope to be at Madeira in time to sail for home July 24.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Left Newport, R. I., May 11, for Fayal.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunner ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York. Will probably anchor off Bedloe's Island about May 18, for a few days, to receive the steamship having on board the Bartholdi statue. After which she will return to her present anchorage.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Left Newport, R. I., May 11, for Fayal.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Left Newport, R. I., May 11, for Fayal.

## On Special Service.

**CONSTELLATION**, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. Expects to sail on her annual cruise about June 7 to 10 next.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. Arrived at Hampton Roads, May 13. Will coal at Norfolk, then proceed to blow up wreck off Cape Charles, and from there visit wreck off Scotland Light Ship—on way to New York. She had rough weather on passage from New York to the Capes and could not use torpedoes.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

**POWHEATAN**, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Cartagena.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Dulce, Costa Rica, April 1.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Sailed from New York, May 12, 1885, on her annual cruise. The ship will proceed to sea through the Sound, visiting Glen Cove and New London. The cruise will probably last until November, when the vessel will return to New York. The trip will also include a visit to the Azores, Madeira and the Canaries.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**SPEEDWELL**, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCartney. At Norfolk, Va.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

**VERMONT**, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

**WYANDOTTE**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

**MAYFLOWER**, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

**PHLOX**, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The German training ship *Nympe*, Capt. Ernst von Reiche, arrived at Norfolk, Wednesday of last week, nine days from Bermuda, and will spend several weeks there. She saluted the flag of Commo. Truxtun, and the salute was returned by the frigate *Franklin*. The Government quarantine near Cape Charles opens this week with three surgeons and the revenue steamer *Manhattan*.

An anonymous correspondent sends us the following from Mare Island, May 1: "In the issue of the JOURNAL, of the 25th April, the comments upon the Secretary's letter to Commodore Russell would indicate that his administration of the Mare Island Navy-yard was criticized. Commodore Russell did not take command of the yard until November, 1883, one year after the election alluded to, consequently is in no manner responsible therefor. The only election held in Vallejo during his term, that of 1884, was notable for the absence of yard control or influence, and so pronounced by Democratic Congressional Representatives. A removal of the injurious impression is desirable by—SUBSCRIBERS."

When our gallant marines pitched their tents on the Isthmus, some of the officers made temporary beds by spreading their blankets on boxes of provisions. A distinguished captain, in the course of a bloody battle with mosquitoes, kicked the cover off and discovered that he was sleeping—when he did sleep—upon three boxes of biscuit marked "U. S. S. *Thetis*." Those biscuits less than a year ago were in the Arctic Seas with the Greely Relief Expedition. The thought of it has kept the captain cool ever since.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department has been engaged in securing, by means of observations made by United States vessels, data respecting the dimensions and speed of deep sea waves. The longest recorded wave up to the present time measured a half mile from crest to crest, with a period of 23 seconds. Waves having a length of 500 or 600 feet and periods of 10 to 11 seconds, are the ordinary storm waves of the North Atlantic. In regard to the height of waves, the most trustworthy measurements show from 44 to 48 feet to be a remarkable height. Waves having a greater height than 30 feet are not commonly encountered. According to the observations of M. Bazin in 1859, the height of waves varies from 30 to 62 feet, with a velocity of from 6.69 to 9.43 feet per second. According to the observations of Thos. Stevenson, waves exert a force varying from an average of 611 pounds per square foot during the summer months, to 2086 during the winter months, with a maximum of 6083 pounds per square foot.

The British man-of-war, *Constance*, from Callao, arrived at San Francisco May 11.

The Board of which Captain F. M. Bunce is senior member, investigating the purchase of the American Wood Preserving patents, is now located at the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

It is stated that the object of Rear Admiral Jouett in going over to Cartagena is to look over the field and endeavor if possible to effect a settlement of the pending difficulties in that quarter and secure peace.

A GAME of cricket was played at Tompkinsville, S. I., on May 13, between an eleven from H. B. M. man-of-war *Canada*, lying in the harbor, and an eleven from a club of Staten Islanders. A large and fashionable audience tendered a hearty welcome to the sailor cricketers. The match was a novelty in its way, being the first one of the kind that has ever been played in this country. Moreover, the fame of the nautical cricketers had preceded them, for it was known that in the course of the past two months the *Canada's* cricketers had been the conquerors of the local elevens at Barbadoes, Antigua and Grenada, and at other West India stations, and in a series of matches played at Bermuda had won the championship of the British North American and West India squadrons, also achieving successes with several other ships of the line. Still the Islanders won the victory by 10 runs.

H. B. M. S. *Garnet*, from New York, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday.

GENERAL AIZPURI left Panama May 13 for Bogota, via Buenaventura, a prisoner. The U. S. S. *Tennessee* and *Galena* left on Monday, May 11, for Cartagena, carrying General Reyes and provisions for the besieged. All is quiet there.

The Naval Board of Inspection will visit Portsmouth next Thursday, to inspect the *Omaha* preparatory to her departure for the Asiatic Station.

The President has appointed Junior Lieut. Robert H. McLean to be a lieutenant in the Navy. Lieut. McLean has been three times before the Naval Examining Board and once before the Retiring Board. When he was first examined for promotion he was found morally disqualified, but at his request his case was reopened and he succeeded in passing the examination. President Arthur, on a statement from Secretary Chandler that he was morally disqualified, disapproved the findings of the Examining Board, and the Lieutenant was ordered before the Naval Retiring Board. Here he was found mentally and physically qualified. The charges of habits of intoxication were not established. Lieut. McLean then appeared a third time before the Examining



Board, and was recommended for promotion, which he has now received.

COMMANDERS Wm. T. Sampson and Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., have been directed to report to the Secretary, as members of a board to examine and report at what fortifications or other defenses are most urgently required, the character and kinds of defenses best adapted for each, with reference to armament and the utilization of torpedoes, and other defensive appliances.

MONDAY's session of the Wales Court-martial was held with closed doors, and was devoted to deliberation upon the plea of the defendant against the jurisdiction of the Court.

THE Secretary of the Navy has directed the Court to extend their inquiries to everything connected with the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and not to confine themselves to the beef and pork contract with A. P. Brown.

#### NAVY GAZETTE

##### Ordered.

MAY 8.—Assistant Engineer James M. Pickrell, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering May 13. Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott, to temporary duty as member of board at Naval Academy May 15.

MAY 9.—Boatswain William Anderson, to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn., June 1 next.

MAY 12.—Captain Edward P. Lull, to command the Hartford, Pacific Station, May 25.

MAY 13.—Lieutenant Commander James M. Forsyth, to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., June 1 next.

Lieutenant Corwin P. Rees to the Michigan. MAY 14.—Captain Byron Wilson and Commanders Silas Casey and George W. Hayward, to attendance in Torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., June 1.

Lieutenant Commanders George E. Ide and Charles H. Rockwell, Lieutenants James M. Miller, Charles A. Foster and John O. Nicolson, Ensigns Wm. A. Gill and Henry Minetti, to Newport, R. I., June 1, for instruction in Torpedo service.

Lieutenant Wm. I. Moore, to the Hartford June 1. Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAY 15.—Lieutenant W. H. Parker, to Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, to duty in connection with the machinery of the new cruiser, Boston.

##### Detached.

MAY 9.—Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn., June 1, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 12.—Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, from the command of the Pacific Station on May 25, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Rear Admiral Edward Y. McCauley, from the command of the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on May 16, and ordered to command the Pacific Station on May 25.

Captain George H. Perkins, from the command of the Hartford on May 25, and ordered to return home and await orders.

Commander B. J. Cromwell, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander John McGowan, from the Naval Rendezvous, Pa., on May 31, and granted four months leave of absence.

Pay Director J. D. Murray has relieved, temporarily, Pay Director T. H. Looker, of the duties in the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C.

MAY 14.—Commander Wm. C. Wise, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Newport, R. I., June 1 for attendance in Torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant Commander William Welch, from duty in the ironclads, City Point, Va., and ordered to the Hartford June 1.

Lieutenant Commander George W. Pigman, from the Hydrographic Office May 31, and ordered to Newport, R. I., June 1, for instruction in Torpedo service.

Lieutenants Jacob J. Hunter and A. B. Speyers, from the Navy-yard, New York, May 31, and ordered to Newport, R. I., June 1 for instruction in Torpedo service.

Lieutenant Francis H. Delano, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., May 31, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in Torpedo service June 1.

Lieutenant Aaron Ward, from duty at the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Hartford June 1. Ensign J. B. Cahoon, from the branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass., May 31, and ordered to Newport, R. I., June 1, for instruction in Torpedo service.

MAY 15.—Lieutenant Commander Joseph Marthon, Lieutenants Hamilton Hutchins, E. F. Qualtrough and John A. H. Nickels, Boatswain Francis A. Dray, Carpenter Solon H. Maloon and Sailmaker Garrett W. Mater, from the Hartford, June 1, and ordered home and await orders.

Boatswain S. B. F. Langton, Carpenter Warren Barnard and Sailmaker John Roddy, from the Receiving Ship Independence, and ordered to the Hartford June 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Alvin A. Austin, from the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

##### Leave of Absence.

The Leave of Lieutenant Commander O. F. Heyerman, at present in Dresden, Germany, is extended until Aug. 1 next.

The sick leave of Assistant Engineer W. O. Christman is extended for one month.

##### Revoked.

The orders of Ensign Wm. Braumersreuther of April 20, and to continue on duty at Port Royal, S. C., though to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

##### Leave.

Assistant Naval Constructors Lewis Nixon and J. L. Schreck, at present at the Royal Naval College, England, have been granted two months' leave from July 1 next, and on the expiration of which ordered

to return to Washington and report at the Department.

Captain Richard W. Meade has been granted permission to leave the United States during his present leave of absence.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Captain Wm. S. Schenck will be detached from duty as Assistant Quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to report on July 1 for duty at the Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS sends the following despatch to the Navy Department, under date of Hong Kong, China, April 2:

"Commander McGleny reports affairs in Corea as unsettled and that a state of uneasiness prevails. The probability is that he will remain there with the *Ossipee* until relieved, instead of going to Nagasaki. As soon as the ice breaks up at New Chwang, and the *Palos* can leave the Liao River, she will relieve the *Alert* at Canton, the latter vessel having been there unavoidably since last August.

"On March 29 the following telegram was received by me from Minister Young:

"Have an important gunboat go to Amoy with instructions to the commander to assist Marshal Shufeldt to enforce a warrant against an American citizen charged with criminal act who declines to obey the decree of the Court. The decree should be enforced, and I prefer to do it with our own people rather than with the Chinese."

"I sent the *Enterprise* to Amoy the 30th ult. As the facts of the case referred to by Minister Young are not known, Commander Barker, of that vessel, received instructions to act at his discretion. To-day I shall leave for Amoy in the *Trenton* and will send the *Enterprise*, on my arrival there, to relieve the *Juniata* at Pagoda anchorage. On the 9th inst. I shall proceed to Shanghai on board the *Juniata* from the mouth of the Min River, sending the *Trenton* to Nagasaki."

#### REVENUE MARINE.

Commissioned First Asst. Engrs.—2d Asst. Engrs. Charles F. Coffin, D. McC. French, Chas. W. Beckwith.

Commissioned Second Asst. Engrs. in said service—Philip Littig, Harry L. Boyd, Herbert W. Spear, Richard W. Champlain.

Assignments—3d Lieut. F. M. Dunwood of the *stmr.* Hamilton at Philadelphia; 2d Lieut. A. P. P. Hanks to str. *Perry* at Erie, Pa.; Asst. Engrs. F. B. Randall and F. E. Owen placed on waiting orders; Chief Engr. Eugene Vallat to str. *Fessenden* at Detroit.

#### THE PENSACOLA.

A correspondent writing from Fort Monroe, Va., May 8, 1885, says: "The *Pensacola*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, under orders for a three years' cruise on the European Station, is now about ready for sea, all the preliminary matters pertaining thereto having been completed. On Tuesday, May 5, the naval board of inspection came down from Washington and put the ship and crew through the customary inspection. First they made a visit throughout the vessel's interior, after which the call to general quarters was sounded and all hands responded with alacrity, powder and shell were sent up from below, the great guns manned, loaded, and sighted, and the whole routine for a brush with an enemy, except the actual firing of the guns, performed with great precision. At this drill each member of the board performed the particular duties assigned him by going around to the different divisions and satisfying himself by personal inspection and oral examination that the division officers and their men were possessed of an intelligent idea of the nature of their responsibilities and duties, which gave gratifying results. The crew were next put through the evolutions of sail and spar drill with the ship at anchor, and great uniformity of action was obtained in this exercise. All boats 'armed and equipped for distant service' were also called away, immediately after which the bugle sounded the call for abandoning ship, and all hands swarmed up to the spar deck and went to the respective boats assigned them with the regularity of familiarity. Fire quarters were held and some other minor details of man-of-war drills gone through with, after which it was 'pipe down,' and the inspecting board adjourned their labors for the day. The next morning (Wednesday) the ship was got under way and came down to Hampton Roads, anchoring between the Rip Raps and Fortress Monroe, opposite the Hygeia Hotel, until Thursday morning, May 7, when the board came off again, and at 9 o'clock the ship got under way and steamed down to Cape Henry for the purpose of making a test of the vessel's engine. This lasted for about six hours, with no great results, the highest speed attained being eight knots in a smooth sea. The *Pensacola* returned to her anchorage in the roads at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, where she will remain until Admiral Franklin gets his sailing orders, which were expected to be May 15. From here the first port will be Funchal, Madeira, and from thence to Gibraltar. It is calculated that about thirty days will be occupied in the passage to the latter place. The ship has been constantly in commission for the past sixteen years on the Pacific Station, and has done constant and active service during that period, most of the time as flagship of the station. In the fall of 1883 she was ordered to return to the Atlantic Coast of the United States via China, East Indies, and Cape of Good Hope, and arrived from this trip at Norfolk in May, 1884, and was placed out of commission. After a thorough inspection she was deemed still fit for service, and she was accordingly got ready for another cruise, and the *Pensacola* takes the place of the *Lancaster* as flagship of the European Squadron, which ship is now on her way to the South Atlantic. In addition to the repairs which have been done to the ship an anchor-hoisting steam capstan has been placed on board, and an electric battery for firing the guns, but beyond these no other new marine improvements. It may be interesting to state here that the ship's engines were built in 1865 by Hazell, Hurst and Co. at the Vulcan Iron Works, Baltimore. They are of the horizontal back-acting type, with

an indicated horse-power of 900, and are of design by Chief Engineer Isherwood, United States Navy.

#### CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

At the examination of candidates for admission to the U. S. Naval Academy held at Annapolis, May 15, the following named persons were authorized to appear:

Alabama.—2d District, Vassar L. Allen; 4th District, R. P. Hobson.  
California.—4th District, Prescott Sawyer.  
Georgia.—1st District, Eugene Dart.  
Illinois.—9th District, H. E. Alford; 11th District, Louis A. Kaiser; 19th District, A. S. Schaeffer.  
Indiana.—4th District, George Fermier; alternate, Frank Fisk; 6th, Clay Sexton; 7th, Michael H. Lynch; 8th, George G. Mitchell; 10th, Edwin Bearss; 11th, H. J. Baldwin.  
Iowa.—5th District, T. C. Kierneff; 6th, George C. Ritchie.  
Kansas.—4th District, H. T. Woods; 5th, S. Emerson.  
Kentucky.—4th District, C. Anderson.  
Louisiana.—2d District, H. J. Righton.  
Maryland.—1st District, Chas. P. Hammond; 3d, C. A. P. Coady; 4th, W. W. Phelps.  
Massachusetts.—2d District, W. G. Curtis; 10th, Edward B. Fish.  
Michigan.—3d District, George H. Rock; 5th, C. W. Potter; 8th, W. A. Seger; 9th, B. H. Fuller.  
Mississippi.—3d District, T. P. Magruder; 5th, S. W. Pettus.  
Missouri.—2d District, Edward Gaines; 14th, Geo. Danforth.  
New Hampshire.—1st District, A. L. Horne.  
New Jersey.—3d District, Morgan Chase; 5th, M. J. Terhune; 6th, B. S. Neumann.  
New York.—7th District, J. W. Clinton; 10th, S. E. Kettelle; 13th, M. Demerest; 14th, C. E. Keeler; 21st, W. F. Mannix; 22d, Jno. B. Seely; 24th, Fred. N. Lewis; 25th, H. H. Wyckoff; 27th, W. D. M. Donagall; 31st, E. S. Cornell; 34th, H. L. Woodward.  
North Carolina.—1st District, Jerome Linton, alternate, S. E. Bragard; 2d, T. L. Jenkins.  
Ohio.—11th District, Wm. R. Waters; 14th, L. R. de Steigner; 17th, J. S. Devol.  
Pennsylvania.—3d District, J. A. Hyland; 5th, James E. Craven; 10th, Jos. H. Mertz; at large, R. M. Kennedy.  
South Carolina.—1st District, E. Vander Hurst; 2d, F. M. Willis; 4th, John B. Patton.  
Tennessee.—1st District, W. W. Henderson and F. G. Rogers.  
Texas.—4th District, James S. Marshall; 9th, W. R. Harrison; 11th, Robert Carter.  
Virginia.—1st District, H. G. Kemp.  
Wisconsin.—2d District, R. E. Carney; 3d, R. W. Beck; 9th, Walter E. Burt.  
Washington Territory.—F. M. Govey.  
West Virginia.—At large, H. H. G. Kialingbury.  
At Large—George B. Fife, Richard Stockton and M. S. Guest.

For sixty-six vacancies no nominations have yet been made, and members of Congress have until July 31 to make their selections, which will give the candidates time enough to report for the September examinations. The sixty-six vacant districts are as follows:

Alabama, 5, 6 and 7th districts; Arkansas, 1st district; California, 1st district; Connecticut, 3d district; Georgia, 2, 9 and 10th districts; Illinois, 7, 18 and 20th districts; Indiana, 2d district; Iowa, 2d district; Kansas, 3d district; Kentucky, 2, 9 and 11th districts; Louisiana, 1st and 3d districts; Maine, 3d district; Massachusetts, 1, 5 and 7th districts; Michigan, 6 and 7th districts; Mississippi, 2d district; Missouri, 6, 11 and 13th districts; Nebraska, 2d and 3d districts; New Jersey, 4th district; New York, 4, 5, 6, 17, 19 and 20th districts; North Carolina, 8th district; Ohio, 5, 30, 19th and 21st districts; Pennsylvania, 15 and 24th districts; Rhode Island, 2d district; Tennessee, 4, 5, 7 and 9th districts; Texas, 2, 3, 6 and 8th districts; Vermont, 1st district; Virginia, 7 and 10th districts; Wisconsin, 1, 4, 5 and 8th districts; West Virginia, 1, 2 and 4th districts; at large, one vacancy.

#### TRIAL OF THE "DOLPHIN."

THE six hours trial of the *Dolphin* on Wednesday, was brought to an end after she had steamed one hour and three-quarters, making 16½ knots in 63 minutes. The accident is ascribed to the over-heating of a journal, caused by a sediment of grit in the machinery. After stopping to cool off the vessel steamed back slowly to her dock. According to the *New York Times*, Mr. Roach, summarizing the day's experience, said: "Public opinion seems now divided between the *Dolphin* and the Russian war. That hot journal has made more excitement than did the sinking of an English naval vessel that upset two or three years ago. The American ship-builder has no friends any more." Pausing after these rueful reflections, Mr. Roach went on: "I shall be ready at any time for another trial. The boat is all right. Such an accident is common with boats, and would pass unnoticed in any other case." On a report from the commission, sent by telegraph on Tuesday night, stating the nature of the accident, the Secretary of the Navy ordered that the trial be continued. The report touched on nothing else, because the accident occurred before there was time for a general inspection of the vessel. Monday is the day agreed on for the next trial. Captains Belknap and Evans, U. S. Navy; Mr. Herman Winter, Chief Engineer Kierstedt, Ziegler, and Thomson, U. S. N., constituting the new board appointed by Secretary Whitney; ex-Chief Engineer Archibald, and Mr. Henry Steers, member of the Naval Advisory Board; Mr. Andrew Fletcher, boss machinist; Captain Peter Le Febvre, Captain George Washington Jones, of the Board of Underwriters, and Mr. John Roach accompanied the vessel on her trip.

THE special committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to arrange for a reception to the officers of the French vessel *Isère*, which will arrive here the latter part of May with Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, have decided to give a dinner at Delmonico's and a steamboat excursion around the harbor. Major-General Hancock and Commodore Chandler will, it is understood, soon arrange for a suitable reception of the *Isère* on the part of the Army and Navy stationed in and about New York Harbor.



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**7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA,**  
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THE Chief of Ordnance of the Army has been  
informed that the 12-inch cast iron gun, recently  
completed by the South Boston Company, has arrived  
at New York. The Chief of Ordnance of the Navy  
was informed on Saturday last by WHITWORTH and  
Co., of England, that the large steel rings for build-  
ing up the new 10-inch steel guns, now under course  
of construction at the Washington Navy-yard, have  
been cast and are ready for shipment.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-  
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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### INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

THE hero of General MIDDLETON's fight with RIEL's  
band on May 9 appears to have been the agent of  
the Gatling Gun Company, who, with true Yankee  
enterprise and daring, accompanied his guns into  
the field to make sure that they were properly  
handled, so that the gun might not be discredited.  
A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., May 10, says:

General Middleton, in his official report, speaks  
in the highest terms of the bravery of Captain  
Howard, of the United States Army, who was in  
charge of the Gatling gun which did such effective  
work. It is believed that but for his great coolness and  
bravery in bringing the Gatling to bear on the enemy  
the guns of Battery A would have been captured.

The press account gives the particulars which  
follow:

The scouts and field battery with a Gatling gun,  
commanded by Captain Howard, of the United  
States Army, pushed rapidly to the front. The  
river banks were reached in a few minutes, where  
there were a number of houses, about which were  
gathered the advance guard of the rebels, who at  
once fired upon our troops. They then retreated  
toward a hollow a quarter of a mile distant, fol-  
lowed by a volley from the Gatling which took effect.  
The rebels took refuge in the Church of St. Laurent  
near by, but this was promptly opened on by the  
Gatling, and the rebels deserted it and fled to the  
woods near by. A battery then came up on a gallop,  
got into position and sent shells after the rebels,  
scattering them.

Here Battery A unlimbered on top of a ridge,  
sending shells into the enemy, and while doing so  
were surprised by a number of rebels, who crept up  
through the bush, not being discovered until twenty  
yards distant. They made a dash for our guns, fir-  
ing and yelling as they ran. Captain Howard, who  
operates the Gatling gun, saw the danger, and with  
cool daring ran his gun a couple of yards in front of  
the battery, and, opening fire, literally mowed the  
rebels down. In dismay those who were not killed  
turned and fled like deer, making for the bush.  
From a sheltered position they opened fire, and for  
half an hour the bullets flew thick as hail about the  
battery. Capt. Howard's escape was perfectly marvel-  
lous. He stood to his post, and with great self-possession  
gallantly continued to direct the terrible stream of  
destruction upon the rebels, who, unable longer to  
stand the fire, made a rush for the rifle pits in the ra-  
vine.

The gentleman referred to as Captain HOWARD,  
U. S. A., is Lieut. A. L. HOWARD, an officer of  
the Connecticut National Guard attached to the 2d  
Regiment, C. N. G. He saw service during the  
War of Secession and probably enjoys showing our  
friends in Canada how a Yankee can fight. He was  
sent by the Gatling Gun Co. from Hartford, to ex-  
plain the working of their gun to the Canadian  
troops and followed them into the field with it,  
most fortunately for them, as the result shows.

This is no small honor, both to the Gatling Gun  
Company and to their plucky agent, that victory  
should have thus been wrested from the jaws of de-  
feat. There is a report which comes from St. Paul  
that some sympathizers with RIEL have sent Gat-  
ling guns, with ammunition, as well as a  
thousand small arms across the border to  
the help of RIEL. But there is no evi-  
dence, thus far, of their possessing any Gatlings and  
the story is improbable in view of the precautions  
taken by our military authorities to prevent com-  
munication across the border. In accordance with  
instructions from the War Department the command-  
ing officers District of Montana, Fort Assiniboine,  
Camp Poplar River and Forts Buford, Pembina and  
Totten, made a thorough investigation and could

find no evidence of communication with RIEL from  
this side, and no proof of any sympathy  
with him along the border that would  
prompt such communication. From Camp Poplar  
River five scouts were sent out, April 2, to intersect  
trails running north between that post and junction  
of Frenchman's Creek with Milk River, to report  
upon fresh tracks or signs of parties going north to  
join the insurgents in the Northwest Territory.  
None were found. The same day a detachment of  
10 enlisted men of Troop I, 7th Cavalry, under  
command of 2d Lieutenant WATERMAN, left Fort  
Totten to scout the Turtle Mountains and vicinity  
to ascertain if any attempt had been or was being  
made by Indians, half-breeds, or others this side of  
the International Boundary Line to furnish aid to  
the Canadian insurgents. A diligent investigation  
was made by Lieutenant WATERMAN, but there were  
no signs of such attempt, or disposition on the part  
of any one to make any.

A week later, April 9, a detachment was sent out  
from Fort Assiniboine under command of  
Captain POTTER, 18th Infantry, consisting of Cap-  
tain ADAMS and 1st Lieutenant BACKUS, 1st Cavalry,  
with 41 enlisted men of Troop L, 1st Cavalry, and  
2d Lieutenant PARDEE, 18th Infantry, with 31 en-  
listed men of Company C, 18th Infantry, and Act-  
ing Assistant Surgeon CLINE, as Medical Officer, to  
scout the country east from that post, and another,  
under command of Captain HUNTER, 1st Cavalry,  
consisting of 2d Lieutenant GOODE, 1st Cavalry  
(temporarily attached), with 49 enlisted men of  
Troop H, 1st Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon  
ADAMS, as Medical Officer, to scout the country  
west. Captain POTTER's command returned to post  
April 21, having scouted as far east as Frenchmen's  
Creek; and Captain HUNTER's command returned  
April 16, having scouted as far as 20 miles west of  
the Sweet Grass Hills, both reporting no signs of  
Indians or half-breeds seen, and no sign or informa-  
tion of any movement in the direction of the bound-  
ary line found. Reports from the adjoining agen-  
cies were to the effect that the Indians seemed quite  
contented with their lot, and disposed to stay on  
their reservations. The same day the mounted de-  
tachment under the command of 2d Lieutenant  
BEACOM, 3d Infantry, left Fort Shaw and proceeded  
to the Blackfeet Agency to ascertain if any of the  
Indians of that agency had made or were making  
any preparations to cross the International Bound-  
ary Line to join the insurgents in the Northwest  
Territory, or to aid them in any form. Lieutenant  
BEACOM found everything quiet. They returned,  
April 23, with the report that none had left and  
none desired to leave.

The day following, April 10, a detachment, under  
command of 1st Lieutenant ANDERSON, 18th Infan-  
try, was sent out from Fort Assiniboine to scout  
the Bear Paw Mountains and vicinity to ascertain if  
any preparations were being made to transmit  
munitions of war to or attempt to join the insur-  
gents in the Northwest Territory. They returned,  
April 16, with the report that three half-breeds  
were reported to have left, April 5, to join RIEL.  
April 11, 2d Lieutenant ROBERTSON, 1st Cavalry, of  
Fort Maginnis, visited the principal half-breed set-  
tlements in the vicinity of the post, and after care-  
ful observation and conversation with leading men,  
discovered no uneasiness on their part, or sympathy  
with the conduct of RIEL and his followers, and  
there appeared no likelihood of any of them at-  
tempting to join the insurgents or render them aid  
in any form.

Certainly with Captain HOWARD and his Gatling's  
helping them in the field, and our national troops  
guarding the frontier for them, the Canadians can-  
not accuse us of any lack of international courtesy.  
Now that we are no longer occupied with our  
own Indian troubles, we can, if necessary, spare  
troops to guard the frontier for the benefit of our  
neighbors, who are finding that their immunity from  
Indian wars, such as have disturbed our frontier,  
has been the result of difference of circumstances  
rather than of policies. Their troubles began in 1869,  
with the transfer to the Canadian Government of  
the territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay Company,  
for a consideration of £300,000. The survey of the  
Red River Country, and its division into townships,  
which was made in anticipation of this transfer,  
was resented by the French half-breeds, who held



their lands by an uncertain tenure. Their irritation was increased by the indiscretion of some of the surveying party, under Colonel DENNIS, who undertook to pre-empt tracts of land that took their fancy. A band of eighteen men, under LOUIS RIEL, compelled one of the surveying parties to withdraw, declaring that the Canadian Government had no right to survey the lands belonging to the French settlers. This success was followed by the formation of a provincial government, with JOHN BRUCE, a French half-breed, as the nominal president, and RIEL the secretary and ruling spirit. The Canadian Lieutenant-Governor, WM. McDOUGALL, C. B., sent to take possession of the new territory, October 21, 1869, received a formal notice in writing that "le comité National des Melis de la Rivière Rouge intime à M. WM. McDOUGALL l'ordre de ne pas entrer sur le territoire du Nord ouest sans une permission spéciale de ce comité."

McDOUGALL organized an armed force to support his authority and a collision followed in which RIEL had much the best of it. Sustained by the advice and sympathy of the French Canadian clergy and by the sympathy, if not the more active aid, of some of the disgruntled employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, RIEL took possession of Fort Garry and from its stores obtained the means for clothing, feeding and arming a band of 500 men. An attempt to surprise the fort miscarried and RIEL captured forty seven of the attacking party, Feb. 17, 1869, including Major BOULTON, formerly a Captain in the 100th British Regiment, and one THOMAS SCOTT. BOULTON was tried "by Court-martial and condemned to be shot at noon on the 18th," and barely escaped, through the persistent solicitation of Mr. DONALD SMITH, the principal officer of the Hudson's Bay Company. The unlucky SCOTT was tried on the 4th of the succeeding month and executed at noon on the same day.

This was the first chapter in the outbreak resulting in the Red River Expedition in which Sir GARNET WOLSELEY won his laurels, which were granted for his skill and energy in overcoming the difficulties of a march of 600 miles through the wilderness to Fort Garry. RIEL made no fight then, fleeing from the fort fifteen minutes before WOLSELEY, and escaping across the border into the United States.

#### THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

SECRETARY WHITNEY's reference of the question as to the advisability of proceeding promptly with the erection of the new Naval Observatory, to the National Academy of Sciences, is a step in the right direction. The President of the Academy, Professor O. C. MARSH, has in his turn referred the question with others (including that of the change in the beginning of the astronomical day as recommended by the Meridian Conference) to a committee composed of President BARNARD, Chairman, and Messrs. DANA, (J. D.), PICKERING, YOUNG, LANGLEY, LYMAN, and BELL. This is a strong committee and we shall look with much interest for their report and also for its effect upon Congress. The coming winter should offer an opportunity to push the matter to a settlement, either by the erection of the new observatory buildings, (plans for which have long since been adopted, after criticism by the chief scientific men of the country,) or by a thorough renovation of the antiquated edifices upon the present site. Since the lamented death of Rear Admiral JOHN RODGERS, there seems to have been little or nothing done, beyond the purchase of a new site, towards the realization of the project which he had so much at heart. In the meantime the old buildings have continued to deteriorate and to maintain the reputation of the observatory as being the worst housed scientific institution in the country, Congress showing no disposition to appropriate the money asked for to erect the new buildings. The demands are so moderate (less than \$600,000 being asked for) and the absolute necessity for a proper edifice is so great, that with the approval of the Academy it ought to be an easy matter to obtain the money.

The work of the Naval Observatory is of such an unobtrusive character that it does not appeal to the mind of the average legislator. Then, too, there has been a certain, or uncertain, amount of opposition to a change to the new site without a change in

the organization, various bills having been introduced in Congress looking to scientific, as distinguished from purely naval, control. In the discussion of this question it should never be forgotten that the observatory had its *raison d'être* in the needs of the Navy, that it was established under naval auspices by line officers, that it has been fostered by the naval authorities, and that so long as it is a naval observatory, its control belongs naturally where it now resides.

If the purely scientific portion of the work has become the chief business of the observatory, so that the original purpose of the institution has become a secondary consideration, if, in short, the observatory is to be *National* as distinguished from *naval*, then it seems to us that the Navy can well afford to let the astronomers enter into the possession. Manifestly, if they do not need the Navy, with its military control and all which that implies, then, conversely, the Navy does not need them. There is an absolute necessity for a naval observatory to do work which is the peculiar province of the Navy, and there is a certain sort of fundamental astronomical work which cannot be thoroughly well done, except at a Government institution, and that this work can be done properly under a naval organization has been shown in the past.

We are far from imagining that there is no room for improvement in the conduct of the work. The appointment of a Board of Visitors, as suggested by the last two superintendents, would be an excellent idea, and would tend to bring the observatory more into the view of the public than is now the case. It is unfortunate that the changes in the superintendency have been so frequent within the last few years, and it seems a pity that the services at sea of Rear Admiral FRANKLIN should have been deemed so important, just at this juncture when it would appear that the best interests of the Service demanded his retention as superintendent until his retirement.

To "ALL engineers and mechanics of established reputation, and all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam-engines, boilers or ordnance, having or controlling regular establishments, and being engaged in the business, all officers of the Navy, and especially all Naval Constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy, having plans, models, or designs of any vessels, or of any part thereof, of the classes authorized by the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1885," the Secretary of the Navy sendeth greeting and inviteth them to submit their ideas on the subject of naval construction previous to the 15th of July, proximo. Accompanying the invitation is a description (so far as the acts of Congress give it) of the vessels authorized.

We do not understand that it is the intention of the Department to provide detailed information of the peculiarities of construction, armament, arrangement, etc., that might be considered the best, but to leave inventors and designers to make their own suggestions. The Secretary fixes the limits of dimension, states the material required and the general character of the vessels, and says to the public: "Give the Department your design, in all matters pertaining to model, construction, motive-power, and armament, and if adopted in any respect you shall be liberally compensated." Here is certainly a field for *American* genius. It is open to all, except that the invitation is presumably not intended to include those visionary citizens of this free Republic who have that sublime confidence, which ignorance gives, in their ability to construct anything from a hand spike to an ironclad. Men who do not know what a war vessel really is, or a marine-engine or a gun, and have no intelligent idea of the conditions which determine their construction, will save themselves and the Department much trouble if they will pass this invitation by. Let them leave the work to those whose experience and training offer at least some hope that they may furnish designs superior to those which the Department can obtain from its own experts or by copying foreign models. None of those, however, for whom the invitation is really intended should hesitate to take part in this competition, if they have confidence in their ability to suggest anything worthy of consideration. While we fully appreciate the purpose of this invitation, we are not

confident as to its result. No stream can rise higher than its source, and the source of the wisdom which is to determine the choice between models submitted, is in the Department which originates the invitation. Naval experts have been for years studying the difficult problems of naval construction, naval engineering, and naval ordnance, and the world is full of models of almost every possible type. The difficulty is not to find them, but to choose from among them, and to bring the experts to some agreement as to which is best. We do not want to see repeated, in connection with the work of rebuilding our Navy the mistake made by those who, on the plain of Shinar, sought to build a tower "whose top may reach unto heaven," and found that they had only succeeded in creating a hopeless confusion of tongues.

THE Advisory Board was not present at the third trial trip of the *Dolphin* on Tuesday last. The Secretary of the Navy did not order them to attend, but at the suggestion of Mr. ROACH they were invited to witness the trial in an unofficial capacity and as Mr. ROACH's guests. Mr. STEERS was the only member present, the others declining, without assigning any reason in particular.

COMMENTING upon the remarks of President CLEVELAND in the case of General HAZEN the *London Army and Navy Gazette* says: "A President, U. S., may be like the great 'Rex,' who was 'supra grammaticam.' President CLEVELAND, however, omnipotent in grammar, must be held amenable to the finer influences of some of the 'ologies,' and he is guilty of a 'bull' when he asserts that the higher the rank of an officer, the greater is his responsibility to afford an example of subordination to his superior officers, for the highest officer can in that case do as he pleases—the higher must have a highest, and the highest cannot be subordinate to or set any example to anybody unless he governs himself."

IN the interesting paper on the subject "Collisions at Sea," read before the Naval Institute, it is said: "The fact cannot be ignored that as a nation we are not seafaring. In the old days, before the newer portions of our country were accessible, the spirit of adventure sought the sea as the theatre of his exploits. In case of war now, and it will be a naval war, we will not have the same hearty emulation as existed in 1812 between the hardy fishermen of Massachusetts Bay and the Gulf of Maine, the dexterous pilots of the Delaware, said to be the best sailors in the world, and the daring men of the Chesapeake, but we will find ourselves almost without trained men of the sea. True, we can find plenty who follow the various sea trades, the stoker, the fireman, the boatman and the man aloft, but the skilful steersman, the trained lookout are wanting, and so I conceive that we must lose no time in gathering together and educating material which will be needed at the very outbreak of hostilities."

THE New York *Herald* falls foul this week of par. 167, Army Regulations of 1881, which provides that captains of companies "shall not, except for urgent reasons, be detailed upon duties separating them from their companies for any considerable time." It names several captains who have not been with their companies for many years, and refers to them as belonging to the "Soft Place Brigade." We think it may safely be left to Lieutenant General SHERIDAN to so regulate this matter that the interests of the Service will not suffer, and indeed the number of captains on permanent detached service is comparatively small. Still, we believe in the principle set forth in par. 167, and hold that it is better for a company to have the captain with it and no lieutenants, than to have the lieutenants and no captain. The captain, in the eyes of the soldiers of a company, is a bigger man than the colonel, for upon his immediate management and watchful supervision depends so many matters affecting their professional existence. A first lieutenant in command is apt to be looked upon as somewhat of a makeshift, and many of his actions commented upon, with a—hold on, until the captain comes, and things will be done differently; and this sergeant or that sergeant won't have so much



of his own way then. If the captain does not come discontent may be engendered. The *Herald* estimates that out of 430 captains in the line of the Army, 100 are absent from their commands. Forty-eight are on detached service of various kinds, and twenty-five are on leave of absence, fifteen are on sick leave, and twelve have been awaiting retirement from a few months to eight years.

A PETITION has been in circulation for some time past to increase and equalize the pay of certain non-commissioned officers of the Army. It has been extensively signed by regimental and company commanders, regimental staff officers, and those principally interested, and forwarded to Washington for presentation to Congress if the superior military authorities see fit to endorse it. The petition sets forth the qualifications non-commissioned officers should possess, and enunciates the undeniable principle that "the pay of every non-commissioned officer should be on the basis of his rank and what his services are worth according to his duties and responsibilities." The petition shows the difference in monthly pay between non-commissioned officers of Engineers, Ordnance, and Signal Corps, and non-commissioned officers in the Line. For instance, a sergeant-major of Engineers received \$36 per month; a sergeant-major of the Line, \$23. In brief, the petition submits the following as a fair bill for Congress to pass: Sergeant-majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$36; quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$34; 1st sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$34; chief trumpeters of cavalry, \$30; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, \$30; saddler-sergeants of cavalry, \$26; sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$25; corporals of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$20. This seems to us a fair equalization, and if it could be made a law would place the non-commissioned officers of the Line on an equal footing with their comrades of the Staff. There is certainly injustice to none in the proposition. Of late years we have persistently urged that Congress give attention to this matter of the pay of our non-commissioned officers, and trust that this movement all along the line may achieve the desired result. In connection with the subject we invite attention to a letter in another column from a correspondent who has the matter much at heart, although not himself personally interested.

THE idea seems to be gaining ground that General GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., will be assigned to command of the Department of the Missouri when General AUGUR retires, and that change will be made in the territorial limits of the Department of Arizona, with headquarters at some other point than Whipple Barracks.

UNDER the provisions of the Fortification act, approved March 3, 1885, the President on May 12 designated the following persons as a Board to examine and report at what ports fortifications for their defence are most required, the character and kind of defences best adapted for each with reference to armament and the utilization of torpedoes, mines, or other defensive appliances: Hon. WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War, president; Major-Gen. S. V. BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance; Major-General JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY L. ABBOT, Corps of Engineers; Captain CHAS. S. SMITH, Ordnance Department; Commander W. T. SAMPSON, U. S. N.; Commander C. A. GOODRICH, U. S. N.; Mr. JOS. MORGAN, JR., of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, of New York. The act required the appointment of the Secretary of War as a member and president and two members each from the Ordnance and Engineer Corps of the Army, the Line of the Navy, and from civil life—nine in all.

The civilian members of the board are both well known iron manufacturers, the former, Mr. MORGAN, JR., occupied the position of Chief Engineer of the Cambria Iron Works, of Philadelphia, Pa., and for many years has been prominently identified with the iron interests of that State. He was recommended by the Chief of Engineers of the Army and several Philadelphia Congressmen. Mr. ERASTUS CORNING belongs to the well known CORNING family of Al-

bany and has been connected with iron manufactures for many years. He is said to be a personal friend of the President. No date has been set for the meeting of the Board; that will be determined when Secretary ENDICOTT returns.

A RECENT Court-martial case in Texas where two Cavalry soldiers were tried for, while on "mounted pass," shamefully abusing and maltreating the horses ridden by them, induces a correspondent to ask our opinion as to the propriety of "mounted passes." We understand them to be a "custom of the Service," but if we commanded a Troop of Cavalry we certainly should not allow the public horses to be used in such a manner, unless the Army Regulations positively enjoined the practice.

WE learn that at the War Department the question as to commutation of "fuel and quarters" for enlisted men placed on the retired list, under the recent act, was "one of the most puzzling the War Department had to contend with." Why it should be puzzling we are at a loss to understand, and the action of the War Department in preceding cases of retirement might well have governed. What allowances does a soldier receive while on the active list? He is paid, quartered, fed, clothed, and warmed when the season requires it. On the retired list he is to receive seventy-five per cent. of his pay and allowances. It seems to us, therefore, that in the matter of fuel and quarters all the War Department had to do was to strike the average and allow a fair valuation for those commodities. If the retired soldier now applies for fuel and quarters in kind, how can it well be refused, and if he is entitled to it in kind, how much simpler it would be to allow him its fair equivalent. It is to be regretted now that Congressmen did not accept our suggestion made last winter, before the bill became a law, to strike out the word "allowances" and give the soldier full pay upon retirement. This would have prevented any trouble on the part of the officers at headquarters, and at the same time have given the soldier about the same amount he will receive under the present arrangement. Another question of some importance has been suggested to us. In paragraph 4 of the G. O. on the subject appears the words: "Service on the retired list does not entitle the enlisted man to any increase of re-enlisted pay beyond what had accrued at date of retirement." The question is, is not re-enlisted pay longevity pay, and being so does it not accrue to the retired soldier the same as to the retired officer, the decision of the Supreme Court in the TYLER case granting that?

SECRETARY ENDICOTT makes his first inspection tour as the head of the War Department this week. He naturally desires to increase his knowledge of the affairs over which he has jurisdiction, and in no better way can it be accomplished than by personal observation. The first days of his administration have been, as might well be supposed, somewhat trying to him, and he no doubt welcomes the opportunity for a brief respite from official cares. He left Washington on Wednesday morning, accompanied by Adjutant-General DRUM, Colonel BARR, and Mr. SWEET, his private secretary, for the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, where they will meet the other members of the commission, which is authorized by law to make semi-annual inspections of the prison. After the inspection has been made the Washington party will visit Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago and other military posts en route. They expect to be absent until the 28th inst. Mr. JOHN TWEEDALE is acting Secretary of War and General McKEEVER acting Adjutant-General during the absence of Secretary ENDICOTT and General DRUM.

THE special orders of Wednesday bear us out in the statement made some time ago, as to the prospective changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Corps and other Staff Departments of the Army, in cases where the officers have served at one station for any great length of time. They announce the transfer of six Paymasters, five Assistant Quartermasters and one Ordnance officer. Colonel SHILS CRISPIN, of the Ordnance Corps, goes to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., in place of the late Col. LYFORD, Colonel CRISPIN having been continuously on duty in New York City for more than twenty-three years

past. The relief of Colonel ROCKWELL, as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington by Colonel WILSON, of the Engineer Corps, is also announced. These are not all the changes that will be made. As previously stated, Secretary ENDICOTT is thoroughly converted to the idea of rotation in the duties of Army officers, and after a while it is believed to be his purpose to make a general change among staff officers, and those on special duty from the line, who have been stationed at one place for a period of three or four years. He is inclined to make the lower figure the limit, being quite favorable to this custom, which is supposed to prevail in the Navy, as to shore duty. In the majority of changes announced this week the officers had served at one station upwards of five years. One of the paymasters has been at one station since his appointment in 1876.

COMMODORE SCHLEY has not disappointed his friends, who predicted a successful career for him as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. He has taken deep interest in every branch of his work, and is keenly alive to every new project that opens a way toward improvement. One of his principal aims has been to improve the condition of the enlisted men. This he hopes to accomplish by providing better compensation, more desirable uniforms, an improved mess and other inducements, which will make their positions more attractive to them, and at the same time increase the efficiency of the service. In this matter he has the support of the Secretary of the Navy, and it is to be hoped will have the assistance of Congress in the matter of increase of pay. Among other recommendations that Commodore SCHLEY will make in his annual report this year will be for the establishment of a retired list, on the same principles as that recently provided for the enlisted men of the Army. For men who are willing to make the Navy their home, it is proposed to educate them so that they can be useful on the most modern war vessel. With that end in view, it is intended to establish at the Washington Navy-yard, at an early date, a special course of instruction in the handling of improved guns, with all their modern appliances. About forty men will be selected annually from the continuous service men, who show the greatest promise in that direction. Commodore SCHLEY is now in communication with officers in charge of the several stations, whom he requests to make the selections. After a four of nine months or so at this place, it is proposed to send them to Newport for special training in the arts of torpedo firings. It is also proposed to give them a better acquaintance with the system of lighting vessels with electricity.

THE question of peace or war between England and Russia is still undetermined, negotiations for a settlement being still in progress. Russia is reported to continue her preparations for war meanwhile.

GENERAL MIDDLETON's success against Riel and his band justifies the estimate of his abilities which we received from our Canadian correspondent. On Monday he captured Batoche, on the South Saskatchewan, the insurgents having been driven from pits and entrenchments by a charge, in which the Canadian volunteers behaved gallantly, losing five killed and fifteen wounded. Six prisoners, that Riel had threatened to kill, were rescued. Riel and his lieutenant, Dumont, are reported to have fled from Batoche in one direction and his men in another. At last accounts they were reported to be discouraged, many coming in to surrender. Two or three hundred have, however, started West in the direction of Battleford, where it is supposed Riel has gone to take command of Poundmaker's force. These will join the Indians and are likely to make a desperate resistance. Col. Otter meanwhile has fortified himself in the fort at Battleford, and telegraphs that he can hold out against a siege until Gen. Middleton arrives. A Winnipeg despatch reports that Poundmaker and his band captured, within three miles of Battleford, a train of 31 teams, with supplies, and 21 teamsters, 10 teamsters escaping. Details were received last week of an engagement, May 2, between Col. Otter's command of Canadian troops and Chief Poundmaker's band of about 600 Indians on his reserve, about 35 miles from Battleford. The fight is said to have lasted from 5 in the morning until noon. The Canadian casualties were estimated at eight killed and twelve wounded and the Indian loss at fifty. After the engagement Col. Otter returned quickly to Battle-



ford. Reports are received of Riel's insanity, and a Helena (Mont.) correspondent of the Springfield Republican says of Riel: "He has little, if any, Indian blood about him, and was educated at a Catholic college in Montreal. A more inoffensive man I never met, and when you represent him painted like a savage and thirsting for gore, you are wrong. He has perhaps, brooded over his own and his people's wrongs till he is a little unsettled, some would say, while many just as good people, after hearing his whole story, would say that his feelings are perfectly right and natural. Riel has a good deal of the French tendency to deal in theories and abstractions, and, I should say, lacks practical knowledge of affairs. He is not a selfish or an ambitious man, but seemed to me to be always doing for and thinking of others."

The Nevada Trophy was presented, May 7, at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Captain C. N. Gray, commanding Co. K, 25th U. S. Infantry, the winning company, in accordance with the recent orders from the Headquarters of the Army. In presenting the trophy General Terry expressed his satisfaction at the efforts of Captain Gray's company to excel in rifle practice, to which the captain gracefully responded.

The Post Quartermaster Sergeants appointed to date are distributed as follows: Department of the East, 11; Missouri, 12; Platte, 10; Dakota, 16; Texas, 4; California, 4; Arizona, 8; Columbia, 5; Jefferson, Barracks, 1; West Point, 1; David's Island, 1; Columbus Barracks, 1, and San Francisco, 1. Total, 77.

#### BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR MACHINE GUNS.

The sharp criticism of the Boxer wrapped cartridge which followed its failure in Egypt has called out Colonel Boxer in its defence. What needs explanation, however, more than the jamming of the cartridges in small arms is its failure to work in the machine gun. As ammunition for this arm the wrapped Boxer was banished from use three or four years ago, as a result of a persistent demonstration of its unsuitableness for this service, made by Dr. Gatling, the veteran inventor of the original machine gun. The Gardner machine guns, disabled on two occasions in the Soudan, were chambered for the solid-drawn cartridge, known as "The Gatling," and we are reliably informed that their limbers were supplied with that type of ammunition, which is fairly well made. Machine gun mechanism is not infallible, and an occasional "jam" has occurred with all constructions, even under the careful conditions of a Government trial, and is not regarded as a very serious objection to a system generally good. We believe that the temporary disability of the machine guns at Abu-Klea was due rather to the nervous and precipitate action of the men serving them than to mechanical and inherent defects of the guns. Probably the men who served the guns at Abu-Klea, in the sudden excitement of the Arab onslaught, rushed the cranks beyond the capability of the ejecting channels to take care of the discharged shells, and disabled the system by an over-demand upon its powers—their unwitting endeavor to get 1,000 shots per minute out of a 400 per minute capacity defeating itself. The value of the machine gun has been substantially established, both on land and sea; but its proper place in an army organization is, perhaps, not so well understood as it should be.

The experience in the Soudan certainly impresses the necessity of a more careful attention to its special qualities, in order to assure the best results of its service. We observe that Hotchkiss and Co., to supply the demand created for their gun by its adoption into the British service, have arranged with Armstrong and Co. for its manufacture on British soil. A similar arrangement was made by the Gatling, as we have previously had occasion to state. But this fact, and the fact that what is known as the Gorloff Gatling is manufactured in Russia, does not affect our recent statement that Hotchkiss alone, of all the machine gun inventors, has personally organized and developed the manufacture of this weapon abroad. We have reason to believe that the Gatlings made at Hartford, by Colt's Arms Company, are better constructions than those turned out in England or Russia. Certainly, all special guns for trial are ordered from Hartford. The improvements recently introduced into the Gorloff Gatling are, we presume, simply an adaptation of the recent changes made in the Gatling, and which have so much increased its efficiency. Dr. Gatling has always held that a perfect cartridge was essential to a perfect machine gun, and recent experience in Egypt should convince even the stubborn English advocates of the Boxer cartridge that this is the fact.

QUEEN DOWAGER EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, widow of Kamehameha IV., died April 25.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

THE Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has lost one of its most capable officers in the death, from abdominal dropsy, of Major Stephen C. Lyford, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, which occurred at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., on Saturday night, May 9, 1885. The deceased officer was born in New Hampshire, in September, 1839, and from that State entered the Military Academy July 1, 1857, was graduated June 24, 1861, and assigned to the 2d Dragoons, transferring to the 1st Cavalry in August, 1861. He served in the defenses of Washington and in the Manassas Campaign, participating in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was A. D. C. to General McDowell from August to October, 1861. He was then assigned to ordnance duty, and in October, 1861, was transferred to the 3d Artillery, and one day later to the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Soon he was engaged actively with the forces in the field, and was present at the surrender of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862; as assistant ordnance officer in General Halleck's Mississippi Campaign, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Corinth, then as chief ordnance officer of the Department of Tennessee, and in numerous operations and campaigns, including the siege of Vicksburg, for his gallant services at which he received the brevet of captain, July 4, 1863. In March 3, 1863, he was promoted 1st lieutenant of ordnance, and captain, September 15, of that year. In 1865, he received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel for his gallant, faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, and in the field during the war. Since the war closed, his reputation as an efficient and energetic officer has been steadily maintained. On June 23, 1874, he was promoted major, and June 28 went to Japan on a mission from the Government. In 1876 he was appointed chairman of the board to represent the War Department at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, and how faithfully and efficiently he performed the important trust is a matter of public record. He has since performed various important duties, his last position being commandant of Frankford Arsenal, and at the time of his death also president of the board for the U. S. Executive Departments at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exhibition at New Orleans. Col. Lyford married a Miss Paulding of Cold Spring, N. Y. The remains were in charge of an escort of the Ordnance Detachment at Frankford Arsenal to Lancaster, Pa., for incineration in the crematorium there. Lieut. Ira MacNutt, of the corps, commanded the escort, and accompanying the remains were many friends including Col. G. W. McKee and Capt. J. C. Clifford, Ordnance Corps; Col. Wm. Ludlow, Engineer Corps. On arrival at Lancaster the remains were placed in a hearse, the coffin being appropriately draped, and taken to the crematorium and placed in the retort. The ashes were subsequently taken to Washington for interment in the Arlington Cemetery.

At Washington a detail of six soldiers from the barracks acted as an escort to the remains. About a hundred of Col. Lyford's friends were present at the interment including ex-Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Benét, Capt. McNally and other officers of the Ordnance Corps. Lieut. MacNutt, of the Ordnance Corps, accompanied the remains from the place of cremation.

Col. Lyford is the first American officer that has been cremated. It was a surprise to his friends when he requested, just prior to his death, that his body should be burned. He had never before mentioned the subject to them. Col. Lyford was one of the most genial men in the Army. He was a very interesting talker and would entertain his friends for hours with stories of his travels abroad.

MRS. ELY, widow of the late Charles Ely, died May 11, at her residence, No. 440 West 57th Street, New York City. She was a daughter of the late Colonel Timothy Upham, who was appointed Major, 12th Infantry, in 1812, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Infantry, in 1813, disbanded in 1815, and afterwards Collector of Customs for Portsmouth, N. H. The remains of Mrs. Ely were taken to West Springfield, Mass., for interment.

DR. FRANK C. DALE, late passed assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, died suddenly at his home, near Snelling, Merced County, California, April 30, 1885. A native of Indiana, he entered the Navy from that State as a passed assistant surgeon Nov. 6, 1876, and was for some years stationed at Mare Island, Cal. He resigned Feb. 4, 1884. He leaves a wife and one child.

DR. J. S. GOLDSBOROUGH, a relative of Commodore Schley, and attached to the Medical Department of the Army during the war, died at Frederick, Md., May 10.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VON GOTTEBERG, a distinguished German officer, commander of the 1st Army Corps, died at Koenigsberg, May 11.

#### JUSTICE TO McDOWELL.

MR. WHITELAW REID in the New York Tribune of May 11, pays a high tribute to the memory of his old friend Major-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., whose death we recorded last week. He says: "He had to make the first advance with raw troops, ill-equipped, and unsustained, and to take the consequences. Military critics agree that his plans for Bull Run could hardly be improved, and that his conduct throughout was admirable; but he did not escape the odium of it till the war was over. Ill luck pursued him at every step in his subsequent active command, and at every step he was judged in the light of the first great disaster. His most careful discipline begot insubordination, and his most exposed service brought on him the charge of treachery. He was a life-long total abstinent, and yet he was denounced in the press, and even among his soldiers as a drunkard. He was among the truest and most zealous in his loyalty in the whole Regular Army, and yet a Michigan colonel in his command, dying of a wound on the battlefield, scrawled a last note to his family, in which he said: 'I am one of the victims of Pope's imbecility, and McDowell's treason. . . . John, you owe a duty to your country. Write—show up Pope's imbecility and McDowell's infamy.' This at last gave him an opportunity; and on its publication he asked a Court of Inquiry. Of course his vindication was complete. Instead of being a drunkard, the Court found that no living mortal had ever seen him taste liquors or wines. Instead of intriguing to withdraw his corps from McClellan, he was utterly ignorant of such an intention on the part of anybody till it was ordered; instead of seeking to retain his independent command, he was begging for permission to march to McClellan's relief; and instead of suggesting the foolish diversion to the Shenandoah after Stonewall Jackson, he had earnestly pleaded against it. Instead of devoting his army to the protection of rebel citizens, he had only devoted himself to the protection of his army, from the demoralizing effects of licensed pillage. Instead of carrying on frequent and friendly correspondence with the rebel command, almost his only correspondence was about the wanton murder of a loyal Virginian. Instead of being insubordinate, he had loyally and skilfully obeyed every order he had ever received. Withal, he had shown conspicuous ability, the highest military acquirements, generosity to other officers, and fine soldierly spirit. Yet, such was the mischief the monstrous clamor had wrought, that it was never possible to assign him to another active command during the rebellion. General Sherman had at the beginning of the war a precisely similar experience, and with far more reason; but service remote from Washington was in his favor, and the generous and all-enduring friendship of Grant held him up till his true qualities were displayed.

"After the war closed, the Government was again able to utilize General McDowell's fine attainments. From that time on he was one of the most useful and honored officers of the Army. Commanding the Atlantic Coast, with headquarters in New York, the South, with headquarters in Louisville, and the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in San Francisco, he always rendered the best service to the country and won the regard of the communities among whom he was thrown. He was especially liked in San Francisco, where he chose to reside after being placed on the retired list, and where no citizen has been more sincerely mourned. It is a pathetic history; and perhaps we may as well leave it to enforce its own moral upon a people who may often be hasty and harsh, but who always mean to be just."

The funeral ceremonies took place at the Presidio, May 6, under the following order by General Pope:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,  
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 5, 1885.

General Orders No. 2.

It is with feelings of deep sorrow and regret that the Major-General commanding announces to the troops under his command, the death of Major-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., retired, for many years the commanding General of the Division of the Pacific and the Department of California, at midnight, May 4, 1885.

All officers of the Army in the vicinity of San Francisco are invited to be present at the funeral ceremonies at the Presidio National Cemetery, at 2.45 P. M., on May 6.

The military escort, commanded by Brevet Major-General A. V. Knuts, Colonel 8th Infantry, composed of the Battalion of the 8th Infantry, from Angel Island, the batteries and light battery of the 1st Art., from the posts in the harbor of San Francisco, and the battalion from the 2d Cav., from the Presidio, will be formed near the Central ave. gate of the Presidio Reservation at 2.15 P. M., and there await the arrival of the remains, which they will then accompany, with all due funeral ceremonies, to the National Cemetery.

By command of Major-General Pope.

J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt.-General.

The services at the chapel of the Presidio were conducted by Chaplain Kendig, U. S. A. The following were the pallbearers: General Pope, Senator Leland Stanford, Judge Ogden Hoffman, W. F. Babcock, William Alvord, William T. Coleman, George Gray, Gen. J. C. Kelton, Gen. R. W. Kirkham, Col. McAllister, Major Humphreys, Captain Payson, Hon. Horace Davis and John R. Yarboe. While the cortege was passing through the Presidio grounds minute guns were fired from the battery at Fort Winfield Scott, and the flags at the military stations were at half-mast.



## BLUNT'S RIFLE FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The recent publication, by authority, of instructions in rifle and carbine firing for the United States Army, seems to invite an expression of opinion from those for whose use the work is chiefly intended, as to the measure of success achieved by the author; and appears also to afford a suitable occasion for calling attention to certain defects in the system. I have accordingly ventured to place at your disposal the following remarks, which are not made in a spirit of fault-finding or hypercriticism, but in the hope that they may, in some remote degree, be of benefit to the Service.

If, as stated in the first paragraph of this work, "the object of instruction in rifle and carbine firing is the development of such a state of discipline as will, combined with other attainments, make the fire of troops most effective in battle" the methods prescribed for imparting this instruction, seem, in many instances, not well adapted to the end in view.

Discipline in its military sense may properly be defined as the subordination of the will and preferences of the individual to the intelligent direction of authority. It is therefore the duty of those in authority to investigate and determine the best means of attaining the end sought, and there to require the employment of these methods by those charged with the duty of imparting instruction. In the work under consideration there is apparent a reluctance on the part of the author to assume this responsibility, and such latitude is given that instructors are left to exercise their own judgment in important particulars concerning which there should be no uncertainty.

In the effort to "embody the experiences of the Army in target practice" many of the false methods and irregularities which have grown up through the inadequacy of the former system have been adopted and made legitimate.

While it is undoubtedly true that a considerable freedom of judgment should be allowed instructors, it is also true that there must be some one position in each of the three general attitudes that is the best position for the vast majority of those instructed. These positions should be determined, and when any departure from them is allowed it should be for other and more cogent reasons than the preferences of the individual under instruction. Most beginners in target practice have an irresistible inclination to experiment with all sorts of positions, and they are generally of the opinion that they are better informed as to the position that suits them than any one else. The instructor should be able to oppose this tendency with something more effective than his individual judgment, for if this misdirected energy is permitted the result is not only a waste of ammunition, but often disgust and discouragement on the part of the recruit.

The minute description and illustration of so many different positions, standing, sitting, kneeling, and lying, where no one is made obligatory, seems to be unnecessary. Some of the back positions are so bad that their illustration can have no other than a mischievous effect. No recruit will feel entirely satisfied until he has tried them all, and wasted a large amount of ammunition at each one.

If the kneeling position has any military value, it is a mistake to authorize the sitting position to be used optionally with it, as the result will be that the kneeling position will no longer be used. The sitting position is a good steady position, and as soon as its merits are known few soldiers will use the kneeling position in preference to it. It would seem to be a good position for firing at 400 yards on a "B" target.

Many of the suggestions and remarks under the headings of sighting, position and aiming drills are well considered and will be of much assistance to instructors. An exception must, however, be made to the provision in par. 89 which permits the use of the wind gauge to correct the deflection due to a faulty trigger pull. This has been a favorite device of poor shots, and as its undoubted effect is to confirm the man in his fault, has been a source of much annoyance to instructors. It is unfortunate that it should now receive the sanction of authority.

The chapter on gallery practice is all that can be desired. If any error is committed it is in giving undue prominence to the subject. Gallery practice partakes more of the nature of theoretical than practical instruction, and men who have once learned to shoot derive but little benefit from it. It is not unusual for a recruit who has been carefully instructed in the gallery, and who makes there excellent scores, to go all to pieces when taken to the range and required to use the service cartridge. To preserve the progressive character of the instruction the first firing on the range should be with small charges of powder, say 20 or 30 grains, at short distances, and gradually increased to the full charge.

The general regulations and details of individual practice are full and explicit, and are in general very satisfactory. It is thought that the provisions for sighting shots in practice might better have been omitted, as it introduces an element of error and confusion on the range, with but few compensating advantages.

The limit placed on the number of shots that may be fired at each regular practice is so liberal as to leave no ground for complaint, unless it may be thought that 40 shots at each distance, or 100 shots in all, is practically an unlimited number, and calculated to produce what it ostensibly guards against—accidental qualification by obtaining one or more good scores in the midst of several poor ones.

The suggestions to marksmen are evidently founded upon the experience of expert riflemen, and should be accepted without distrust, as affording the best information at present obtainable on the subjects treated.

The provision for practice in individual and company skirmish firing is an excellent feature in this course of instruction, but some of its details are not sufficiently explicit to insure uniformity. The length of time to be allowed at each halt is not specified. Is it to be understood that this is within the discretion of the company commander, or will an unreasonable length of time in the halts be a sufficient cause for the rejection of the score by the commanding officer? If such is the case will not commanding officers differ widely as to what is a

reasonable period for each halt? But, as a matter of fact, the company skirmish firing is practically without supervision, and the door is left open to much dissatisfaction and distrust in the minds of rival contestants. I say practically without supervision because, in many instances, the commanding officer will not find time to go to the rifle range to supervise these practices, and as he is permitted to delegate his duties in this particular to no one except a field officer (if he may happen to have one under his command) the company commanders will be left to exercise their own discretion in respect to the details of the practice. The use of the words, "if it is practicable" in par. 338 implies that the presence of the commanding officer is not indispensable. Conscientious officers will conduct the practice fairly, according to their best judgment, but they will not expect a large "figure of merit."

It is to be feared that the useful effect of the chapters on volley and file firing, and practice at moving targets will not be commensurate to the attention given to these subjects, for the reason that the exigencies of the figure of merit are such that officers will not willingly expend ammunition for other objects, when by so doing they lessen their chances for distinction in this respect.

Concerning the considerations advanced in par. 380, in favor of an elliptical bull's-eye, it may be said that the fact that the normal shape of the shot group is of this form, should, to the marksman, be a strong reason for attaining all possible accuracy as to elevation, in order that the variations incident to the arm and ammunition may not be increased by his want of skill.

I do not agree with the author that a good line shot has any greater value than one fired with the proper elevation, but otherwise faulty (that is, within the limits of our regulation targets), and believe that the effect of impressing this idea on the mind of the soldier would be mischievous in its tendency. It is now a well-established military principle, that a force must always intrench when on the defensive. The fire of the attacking force will be at distances beyond 300 yards, as the final rush must be made from about that distance to avoid the demoralization incident to the destructive fire of the defense. The defenders, availing themselves of their shelter, will expose to fire no portion of their bodies except their heads. In order that the fire of the attacking force shall be at all effective, is there not the greatest possible necessity for correctness of elevation?

But opportunity for marksmanship will be chiefly afforded to the defenders, securely placed behind their intrenchments. Is it to be expected that they will at any stage of the engagement find in their front a single soldier, upright and motionless? Will they not, instead, have before them an extended mass of constantly moving figures, dodging from one slight shelter to another, always advancing, but never at rest except when wholly or partially concealed by the nature of the ground? In the first stages of the attack, under the direction of their officers, their fire will be directed not upon individual figures which are too distant to be distinguished—but upon such lines and groups of the enemy as make their appearance. Later in the engagement, as the restless, rapidly advancing lines cover their front that skill which is acquired in practice at moving targets will be most effective; but expert marksmen will find employment in picking off those of the enemy, who, in the momentary halts are so unfortunate as to expose some portion of their bodies. In all of this firing it seems evident that correctness of elevation cannot be considered of secondary importance. In the last stages of the engagement whether the attack is successful or not, the firing is at the masses of men where accuracy of elevation becomes all important and lateral deviation of but slight moment. On this point the testimony of thousands of veteran survivors of our Civil War is available, and I feel confident that it will be to the effect, that in battle, the opportunity of firing at an individual upright soldier occurs so seldom as to be unworthy of consideration in determining the proper shape of targets for instruction in marksmanship. The only possible effect of changing the shape of the bull's-eye and corresponding divisions of the target, from the circle to the ellipse, will be to render the men less careful as to their elevation, and for this reason it is a step backward that will be deplored by all who feel that the Army should lead in this matter, rather than accept the teaching of the National Guard. The change makes it impossible to compare future progress with that of the past, or with that of the National Rifle Association, should it adhere to its present form of target (as it is to be hoped they will do), which is also a misfortune to be deplored.

The different kinds of targets and range appurtenances are well described and illustrated.

The authority of the commanding officer should be at all times represented on the range; if not in the person of the range officer, then some other officer of rank and experience should be appointed to supervise all practice on the range, and have power to settle at once any questions arising as to the details of practice.

The classification, as a part of the figure of merit system, is well adapted to it, except that there appears no good reason for eliminating the 900-yard range. The difficulties of the 1,000-yard range are such that some preliminary practice at 900 yards seems almost essential to success there.

The figure of merit system was to some extent applicable to the requirements of the National Guard, from whence it came. Their range practice was held at stated intervals only, and under the supervision of an inspector of rifle practice, so that each practice was virtually a contest between companies and regiments, concerning the fairness of which there was no occasion for doubt. On the other hand, this system, as applied to the Army, results in a contest extending through four months, with practically no supervision; for, as before remarked, the post commanders, burdened as they are with their multifarious duties, will find but little time to spend on the target range.

The number of shots allowed the soldier at each practice, and the quantity of ammunition to be expended, indicate that during the target season the greater portion of each day is to be devoted to target practice.

It is essential to the proper working of this system

that the Army shall enjoy perfect and profound peace; and it may be expected that in the future the troops will carefully avoid all encounters of a belligerent nature during the "target season," as they are at that time under bonds to preserve the peace. The summer marches and scouts which so powerfully contributed to the efficiency of the troops, and which, to the soldier, were welcome relaxations from the monotony of garrison life, must be given up, and the summer camp will hereafter be made on the target range.

There can be no difference of opinion as to the importance of instruction in rifle firing, but instruction in rifle firing should progress equally with instruction in other branches, and company commanders should be held to the same accountability as for instruction in tactics, where the subject properly belongs. In this instruction firing at fixed targets and known distances should not be given undue prominence, but skirmish, volley, and file firing, and firing at moving and vanishing targets, should be important features. In order that the absolute and relative proficiency of the different organizations may be known, at stated times, competitive contests should be held at all of the different posts, subject to the rules that govern such contests. They should be of sufficient duration to embrace exercises in all of the practical methods of firing employed on the battlefield. It may be expected that these contests would promote a healthy and commendable rivalry, and if rewards were given for individual excellence, they would be more valued than the pins and buttons that are now so easily obtained.

The certificate which is to be appended to all target reports is so carefully worded that it may be expected to accomplish all that lies in the power of a certificate to insure the performance of duty; but is it not true that there is a limit to the efficacy of certificates?

The parts of the work devoted to "competition firing and theoretical principles" are full and complete and all that can be desired.

The part devoted to estimating distance practice, and the information given in the appendices, are all of a practical and useful nature, and will doubtless be appreciated. It is evident throughout this work that the author has felt himself tampered and cramped by the necessity of adhering to the false system of instruction that has been given to the Army in the "figure of merit," and, notwithstanding its undoubted merit and evidences of great ease and labor in its preparation, it will be a great misfortune to the Service if it is to be accepted as the final authority on the subject.

## "THE QUESTION OF ARMOR-PLATES."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In a compilation presenting the merits of compound armor, published in your edition of April 4, 1885, I have noticed an extract from "The Establishment of Steel Gun Factories in the United States" by Lieutenant W. H. Jaques, U. S. N., (Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, No. 31), which your correspondent has credited to the London Engineer. Personal search and enquiries of you have failed to discover its existence in the latter.

By omission of a reference ("see page 709") after "This test we believe had been proposed to the French makers of steel plates and declined by them," (ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, April 4, 1885, p. 711), your journal has given the impression that "The Creusot steel was not entered for the tests" because the makers had declined to compete. If you are not already acquainted with the fact, I desire to inform you that these trials were in no way competitive, were less severe than the competitive trials, and were simply to determine the acceptance of the *Italia's* plates, under the contract which had already been made with the English makers.

You will correct this impression, which your journal has carried to its many readers, and confer a favor by the publication of the following extracts from pp. 709, 710, 711, "Establishment of Steel Gun Factories," etc., to which the omitted reference called attention to the facts of the case.

LE CREUSOT, FRANCE, NOV. 26, 1883.

SIR: We have seen your personal letter of the 6th instant to M. Simon, in which you ask if it is true that we declined the programme of tests that the Italian Navy adopted, after the Spezia trials in November, 1882, and which we enclose. In reply to your question, we have the honor to inform you that we have had no occasion to decline this or any other test, for, since the trials of Nov. 1882, the Italian Navy has not addressed a word to us on the subject. Far from having refused this test, we have on the contrary voluntarily submitted to the Italian Navy a programme of trials justified by our complete success at Spezia, and the confidence we have in the strength of our plates.

To dispel all misunderstanding on this point, we think we cannot do better than to send you, herewith, a copy of our letter of March 5, 1883, to His Excellency, the Italian Minister of Marine, which contained our proposition. As you have stated, after such a proposition, we could have had no motive for refusing the new programme adopted by the Italian Navy, if it had been proposed to us. Besides (as Lieut. Very properly stated in his interesting work) at the time of the Spezia trials in November, 1882, the contracts for the plates of the *Italia* were already made, so that these trials could have no immediate effect as far as we were concerned and could only serve to establish new conditions of acceptance in case the Italian Navy were required to make new contracts, or desired new trials. Neither of these cases took place, and, consequently, we have not had to resume the consideration of this question with the Italian Navy. The only conclusion to be drawn from these trials is, in short, the following: The Italian Navy has recognized that the compound plates could not stand tests like those of Spezia, and although these tests were those that the contracts required of the manufacturers, the Italian Navy has modified them for the reception of the rest of the *Italia's* contract.

It is in conformity with this new programme, as you no doubt know, that in September last the tests for the receipt of the supply of armor for the *Italia* were made at Spezia on two compound plates of English manufacture. The two plates were badly broken, and it appears from our information, that after a single shot the plates were more ruined than ours were at Spezia after two shots.

We think that this information will interest you, and hasten to give it to you however incomplete it may be. . . . Our letter to the Italian Minister of Marine is not confidential; on the contrary, we shall be much pleased if you will make its contents known to the U. S. Navy Department, as well as to the Commission (Gun Foundry Board) that visited us. Allow me to remain, your most obedient servant

SCHNEIDER.

Lieut. W. H. JACQUES, Newark, N. J.

[Copy.]

PARIS, March 5, 1885.

SIR: From an extract in the *Rivista Marittima*, and an article in the *Italia Militaire*, of Feb. 24, we have learned



some conditions of tests which will satisfy the Firing Board of the Royal Navy and the Naval Superior Council for the reception of the plates destined for the armor of the Italia.

According to the Italia Militaire, the Naval Superior Council believed that "the compound plates which would stand victoriously this test would protect the Italia, at least, as effectively as the Schneider plate last tried at Spezia."

If this is indeed the opinion of the Council, we regret that this high authority was declared without calling upon us to submit the highest tests that experience would allow us to accept.

We believe, therefore, it will be agreeable to your Excellency and useful to your administration to inform you in this letter of these conditions.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

SCHNEIDER ET CIE.

To His Excellency, Vice-Admiral ACTON, Minister of Marine, Rome.

Programme of Tests for the Reception of Compound Plates for the "Italia." Proposed by the Permanent Committee on War Material, and adopted by the Italian Minister of Marine. Extract from a Report of this Committee published in the "Rivista Marittima" of February, 1885.

The Committee is of the opinion that for the compound plates intended for the Italia the following tests are established:

1. The plate selected for the firing test shall be secured to a wooden backing of about 80-cent. thickness in a way the manufacturer shall think most suitable.
2. The plate shall receive in the centre a Gregorini chilled shot, fired from the 45-cent. (100-ton) Armstrong rifled cannon (M. L. R.), with a force equal to that required to penetrate an iron plate of 25 per cent. greater thickness. The projectile energy shall be determined by the well-known Muggiano formula.
3. The shot must not go through the plate at this blow, and notwithstanding the cracks that may be produced, no piece must be detached from the backing.

Tests that Messrs. Schneider and Co. would accept for the Reception of Armor Plates ordered by the Italian Royal Navy.

1. The plate selected for the trials shall be about the same dimensions as those tried at Muggiano, in November, 1882; may be either flat or curved; shall be secured and held to a wooden target of the same kind in a way most suitable to MM. Schneider and Co.
2. The plate shall receive at the apex of an equilateral triangle of 1.35m, side, placed in the centre of the plate, with one side horizontal, three rounds with a service Gregorini chilled shot fired from the (45-cent. A. R. C.) 100-ton Armstrong rifle with energies—for the first round, with the force required to penetrate an iron plate of the same thickness; for the second and third rounds, with a force required to penetrate an iron plate of 25 per cent. greater thickness. The projectile energy of each blow shall be determined by the well-known Muggiano formula.
3. None of these shots must go through the target, and notwithstanding the cracks that the first two rounds may produce, no piece must be detached to expose the backing. After the third round, projections of pieces of the plate may partially expose the backing.

(Signed)

SCHNEIDER AND CO.

In my conclusions (pp. 708, 709, "Establishment of Steel Gun Factories") the rivalry between the advocate of "all steel" and "compound armor" has been greatly heightened by experiment and by the strong opinions of the Italian Minister of Marine; and though these last were pronounced in favor of the steel-faced English plate, the following correspondence and the tests of the armor for the *Furieux*, pages 712, 713, indicate that the Schneider plate has not yet been equalled in the two great requisites for naval use, "protective power, with the least possible weight"—you will note that I compared the Schneider plate with the steel-faced English plate, making no comparisons between "all steel" and "compound" armor. This was the result of my careful consideration of the probability that the best armor will be all steel, but compounded of different qualities of that metal.

Thanking you for your attention,

I have the honor to be, yours truly,

W. H. JAGUES.

NEWARK, N. J., MAY 7, 1885.

The extract referred to in this letter from Lieut. Jaques was apparently credited to the *Engineer* in his article, as anyone can see, by turning to page 626 of the "Proceedings No. 31." We publish the letter from Messrs. Schneider and Co. somewhat reluctantly, because of the space it occupies. It presents but a single point, and that is the denial that they had declined the test to which the compound plates were subjected. The test they propose will, when analyzed, be found to be in reality no more severe than that proposed by the Italian authorities. A comparison of the two programmes of tests will show that in each case the standard is the capacity of the target to resist the impact of a single shot, having a force sufficient to penetrate an iron plate of 25 per cent. greater thickness, and without detaching any pieces from the backing. This shot the Messrs. Schneider propose to precede by a shot of twenty per cent. less power, and to follow by a third shot of equal force, but which is to be allowed to expose the backing.

We are also indebted to Lieutenant Jaques for two tables giving a different statement concerning the armor and armament from that copied by us from the *Engineer*, April 4 (p. 730). In the case of one vessel, the *Furieux*, there was apparently an error in the figures of the maximum armor thickness, which should be 19½ inches instead of 13½ inches. There are other differences, amounting to some small fraction of an inch in each case, and due apparently to a difference of computation in changing metres into inches. Such other differences as appear are the result of consulting different authorities. Our table from the *Engineer* agrees with the one published in the Journal of the United Service Institution, No. CVI, page 588, compiled from the Austrian Marine Almanack, the French *Carnet de l'Officier de Marine* Revue Maritime, *Rivista Marittima*, *Mittelblunger aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens*, M. Disler's *Marine Cuirassée*, Mr. King's "War Ships of Europe," Annual of the School of Naval Architecture, and other works. The authorities quoted by Lieutenant Jaques are the *London Times*, the Office of Intelligence, Navy Department, and Our Naval Cruisers, by Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, U. S. N. We leave our readers to judge as which authorities should carry the most weight.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### THE NEW YORK CAMP.

As we go to press the formal order instituting this year's camp has not been issued or arranged, and will hardly be out before next week.

The success of the whole affair will mainly depend upon the company officers and their competency and efficiency. Many of them have the experience of a previous tour to fall back upon, but the changes in their personnel are so frequent that to a large number the whole thing will be a novelty. The enlisted force in the small regiments especially changes with still greater rapidity and the constant influx of raw material makes the necessity of a skilful, well instructed corps of officers still more important. Wherever an organization in the past made a signal failure, the reason might always have been found in the fact that the company officers neither understood themselves nor their duty sufficiently to direct the men properly and compel their respect. Regimental Commanders will therefore find nothing of more importance than to at once institute a strict and diligent course of instruction of their officers in practical duties, in the manner of handling their men and the exercise of good judgment. Previous camps have suffered as much from overzeal and useless, and in many cases ridiculous restrictions as from laxity and want of discipline. While some organizations are preparing for the camp by drills in the mounting of guard and instructions of sentries, there is still a good deal required beyond that in order to make a successful record, and the main points to effect this is to have the officers in such shape as to be able to set the men right whenever they are wrong. That in former years the majority of the officers did not know whether they were right or wrong themselves was the rock on which so many organizations went to pieces, and this not only with reference to guard duty, but with everything of a practical nature that was required.

It gives us pleasure to state that there will be no post band. This was virtually the least successful of all the experiments made since the camp was introduced, and during our reports last summer we called attention to the abomination as long as the thing lasted. Some of our friends across the river whose esprit de corps never permits them to perceive anything wrong in what may come from their quarter, denied that the post band was not all it should be, but now they acknowledge that a more satisfactory arrangement, with regard to music is necessary. The fact that the money available for a post band will be given to the regiments, (\$500 each), thus enabling them to take their own bands or make any other arrangement, is most suitable and will doubtless prove satisfactory to all. The camp will have twelve company streets instead of ten, which will give ample room to the largest organizations. The 20th Separate Company goes with the 71st regiment.

The presence of the General Staff is again unfavorably commented upon, at least from one direction. At first glance there may appear some reason in criticizing this matter, but generally those who talk about it forget the peculiarities of the situation. The entire encampment is different from that of any of our neighboring States, where the whole force goes in at one time for a few days, and thus ends the matter at once. This camp lasts nearly two months, and each week the troops change. While in a limited sense a regimental camp, it is actually a camp which almost includes two divisions, and elaborate arrangements for transportation, subsistence and care of property are necessary. While theoretically the camp commander is able to take care of every detail, practically it is has only been the case in a few instances, and what the results would have been in loss of property alone, can easily be estimated by a reference to the Board of Survey, now in session in New York City, examining the condition and whereabouts of the property pertaining to certain organizations of the 1st Division. The ideas prevailing among State troops, as to the preservation and care of State property, were never more forcibly illustrated than on the occasion when the entire mess tent blew down in full view of one of the largest regiments, and not a hand was stirred outside of the few civilian employees to assist in clearing the wreck, except by some visiting officers who were in no way connected with the affair. As for the daily routine work it is only the naked truth that, with exception of a very few of the best regiments, not a single organization could have got along without supervision or assistance. What would the camp have been without Wylie, Story, Phisterer and others? We believe in giving division or brigade staff officers a chance, but even if they were sent they would need assistance and supervision, in order to be of use. The frequently charged interference by State officers with the camp commanders is entirely imaginary. The Colonel has full charge of his organization, and he alone is responsible for the results of his work. The orders have explicitly so

stated every year. He is responsible to no one but the Adjutant-General, and he is the last man to interfere. Porter achieved excellent results with his own regiment and with the 1st Provisional Regiment, and we never heard him complain of interference. We regret that circumstances do not admit of a differently arranged camp this year, if only for experiment; but it is plain that those who constantly find fault with the present management, are sometimes actuated in their course by other than purely unselfish, military motives. The New York camp deserves this credit that the men have been better fed and more comfortably quartered, and that individual instruction has been superior to that in any other State during the same time, and with the same means. The system which can doubtless be improved upon has been the best possible under the circumstances, so far as administration is concerned.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### THE BUFFALO REGIMENTS.

Work is well under way on the new armory for the 74th Regiment. The plans submitted by R. A. Bethune were accepted and show a model building of its class. The site is on the northeast corner of Virginia street and Fremont place, on the large lot in front of the old armory. The administration building faces Virginia street, and will be 120 feet wide by 60 deep. The basement will contain the heating apparatus, coal and quartermaster's storerooms, and on the east side extending the entire length of the building will be a rifle range 12 feet wide by 280 long. On the first floor are all modern conveniences pertaining to a first-class armory. The Board of Officers' room on this floor can be used as a soldiers' dressing room when occasion requires, and contains all needful toilet requisites. The colonel's and adjutant's quarters and two company rooms occupy the remainder of the floor. On the second floor are six large and handsome company parlors fronting on Virginia St., and across the hall, which runs the entire length of this floor, are the company locker rooms, each having a window at the end opening on to a gallery over the south end of the large drill hall. The third floor contains a square drill room 58x65½ feet, and rooms for janitor and family.

The entrance is on Virginia street, in the centre and entirely within the building. Wide staircases with 10x12 landings run up to the gallery over the drill hall.

The large drill room is to be 114 feet wide by 223 feet long. The height of the wall will be 20 feet, and to the centre of the roof, 50 feet. A tower on the southwest corner of the administration building will be 96 feet in height. The trusses that support the great roof were designed by the engineer of the Union Bridge Works, and are models of simplicity and excellence. The floor will be laid double and in cinders. The entire cost of the building will not exceed \$45,000.

The regiment will certainly have a very handsome building, due to the untiring efforts of Colonel Bloomer. The members seem hardly able to appreciate the work their Colonel has done. He took command when there was not a cent in the treasury. He succeeded in getting for them their new building and a splendid band which bids fair to be the crack band of the city. All last summer he labored with the men at the rifle range with good success as the regiment now holds first position in the State and it will not be his fault if the regiment does not keep its place through the coming season. Now that he has succeeded in getting the new armory he will devote his entire attention to drilling and recruiting and in a year from now the regiment promises to have full ranks and well drilled men.

Next Tuesday evening the 74th will parade in fatigue uniform for drill and instructions in Brownell's street riot tactics.

Maj. Thos. H. Winsor has resigned and gone to Boston to accept position with the B. and O. Telegraph Co. in that city. There is considerable discussion as to who will be his successor. Capt. Abel and Fox are mentioned.

The military and musical entertainment for the benefit of St. Louis Church building fund, was held Tuesday evening, May 12, at the Broadway Arsenal of the 65th, Col. Waud. The building was densely packed and battalion and division movements followed the music and were fairly well executed, considerable snap being noticeable. The manual and firings were somewhat ragged, but in the main fair. Dress parade was very good with the exception of a little unsteadiness, and the march off in echelon which wound up the drill was very good. Colonel Fletcher, U. S. A., and Capt. H. B. Henderson, of the 8th Separate of Rochester, were among the notables present and were highly pleased with the drill.

### THE SEQUEL OF THE ILLINOIS RIOT.

Now that the danger is over and quiet restored a coroner's jury have given their opinion on the action of the troops at Lemont in the following terms: "We find from the evidence before us that we are unable to determine what particular soldier or officer in the militia fired the shot which killed Jacob Krigawa, Andrew Steiler and Stephen Polus. We further find that the sheriff was hasty in sending troops in our midst without warning and without asking the assistance of the town authorities to help them in dispersing the men, women and children. We further find that the sheriff should have asked the proper town officers to disperse all crowds of people in the streets, and that the officers in command of the soldiers should have used more discretion before firing, and especially the soldiers clubbing with swords and bayonets our citizens on the streets and before their own doorsteps."

Coroner Hertz received the following despatch from Gov. Oglesby in reference to soldiers appearing at the inquest as witnesses:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 9.  
To the coroner of Cook County: Replying to your telegram I will state that while the State



militia, under orders to execute the law in co-operation with the civil authorities of any county in this State shall be in the performance of such duty, it is not subject to subpoena from the coroner to appear as witnesses before an inquest, nor would it be proper for the governor to order it to obey such process.

R. J. OGLESBY.

#### NEW YORK.

Two astonishing Court-martial cases recently tried in the 1st Division have been presented to our notice. One is that of Sergeant Samuel Hilton, of the 12th Regiment, who was found guilty of three serious charges—disobedience of orders, disrespect to his superior officer, and disorderly conduct—and received the remarkable sentence of a reprimand by his regimental commander.

Capt. John P. Leo, 71st Regiment, was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars. The specifications in substance alleged that he called a brother officer at an official meeting of the Board of Officers a liar. The sentences in both cases were approved by the reviewing authority, and the fine in the case of Capt. Leo was remitted, "in view of the circumstances set forth in the case." An appeal from the findings of the court was thereupon taken, and the Commander-in-Chief in Special Orders No. 35, c. s., from General Headquarters, disapproved the findings and sustained the appeal.

What must strike every military man at first glance is the inadequacy of the sentence in each case to the offences proven. If the sergeant's case was one of simple drunkenness (as has been alleged), why make these tremendous charges and let the case drag on through seven or eight weary months? Why was it not summarily disposed of? But if the case was serious enough to warrant a finding of guilty on all three charges, then the sentence is one utterly out of proportion with the gravity of the case, and both the court and the reviewing authority, to say the least, showed strong lack of judgment, the one in awarding and the other in approving the sentence. Besides, a reprimand in pursuance of the sentence of a court is not regarded as a proper punishment for an enlisted man.

As to the case of the captain, we know nothing but the bare facts presented in the official order promulgating the case, which finds him guilty of the charges as stated and the specifications. The court certainly seems to regard the dignity of an officer of the N. G. S. N. Y. as a very cheap article. The reviewing authority, in approving the sentence, seems to regard the matter in the same light. The subsequent setting aside of the whole matter by the Commander-in-Chief would indicate that there were mitigating circumstances in the case, but if this was so, why did the court find as they did? Courts-martial are held to punish the offender and deter others from committing similar offences. Can proceedings like these have such an effect, and had we not better do without courts altogether?

General Alexander Shaler sets aside the following dates for rifle practice in the First Division: 7th Regiment, May 21 and 22 and June 9; 9th Regiment, June 16; 8th Regiment, June 23; 11th Regiment, June 25; 69th Regiment, June 26; 12th Regiment, June 29; 71st Regiment, June 30; 23d Regiment, July 8. The following dates are available for second general practice, for such organizations as may desire to make such practice, but permission to use any day or days must first be obtained from Division Headquarters: May 28; June 2, 4, 8 and 15; July 10, 13, 14 and 23; August 6, 7, 10, 20, 21, 24 and 27; September 3, 4, 10 and 11; October 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 30. Troops in bodies of not less than 100 men will be returned on the same day by special train. If the number of men should be less than 100, but more than 75, 100 tickets shall be issued, and transportation by special train given as aforesaid. If the number of men should be less than 75, then the transportation may be by regular trains to and from Queens Station. The superintendent of the range at Creedmoor is authorized to withdraw the markers in case no surgeon is present during the practice.

Col. Fred. E. Unbekant, of the 11th New York, after a long and painful illness, died in New York City on Sunday, May 10. Col. Unbekant had been connected with the National Guard of New York for a large number of years, and was well known, especially to the older officers, who regarded him as a good soldier. The funeral took place on Wednesday, May 13, the regiment turning out in full uniform as escort. Col. Unbekant entered the military service of the State in September, 1853, as private of Co. F, 11th Regiment, and served continuously to the time of his death, filling successively the positions of corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant, adjutant, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, which last-named position he held from April 23, 1875. During the war of the rebellion he served with his regiment in the campaigns in 1862 and 1863 as a commissioned officer. The escort (the 11th Regiment) was under command of Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., of the Ninth. The following officers acted as pallbearers: Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Col. Emmons Clark, Col. George D. Scott, Col. H. A. Glidersleeve, Col. Carl Jussen, Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraeger.

Capt. W. H. Murphy, Co. F, 12th Regiment, publishes the result of the drill season, and states as follows: At the commencement of the drill season, Sept. 1, 1884, the company was composed of 3 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, 2 musicians and 28 privates; total, 41. At the close, May 1, 1885, it has 3 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, 2 musicians and 55 privates; total, 72, a net gain of 31. Thirty-three members were present at every drill required six members missed but one drill and deserve honorable mention. Lieut. John Macauley and 1st Sergeant George D. Gallard have not missed a drill or meeting of the company during the past seven years.

Col. Seward orders the 9th Regiment officers to procure the State frock coat for service in the State camp and to exercise their men in sentry duty. The veterans of the regiment have offered and will present a trophy to the company of this command which shall recruit the most number of men during the period from the annual inspection 1884 to the annual inspection 1885.

Capt. C. H. Eagle in answer to a paragraph in our

issue of May 2, the gist of which was the old maxim that a captain should remain with his company when on duty, sends us a letter, in explanation of his action on the occasion, in which he especially takes exception to the terms "careless" and "unmilitary" as applied in our paragraph. He says that the work of his men, who had volunteered to come out on the day in question, was over at 5 o'clock, and that at that hour himself and his lieutenant left them under charge of a sergeant to spend the evening with the Regulars who had invited them, considering them from that point simply as a body of civilians enjoying themselves after their work. He, the captain, and his lieutenant, had been ordered to attend a lecture in the Armory at 8 p. m. He further lays stress on the fact that they were without arms. This statement of course changes the complexion of the affair considerably, and had we known the circumstances at the time, we might have worded our remarks differently. But we had nothing but the naked facts to judge from: a company returning to the Armory from a tour of duty at one of the forts in the harbor at 11 p. m., fatherless and motherless, under the charge of a duty sergeant, the officers who went out with it having left it, and returned four or five hours before. We never hinted that Capt. Eagle would wilfully commit any thing he knew to be wrong, and therefore styled his action "careless." The whole thing is now reduced to a simple error in as much as the company should have been dismissed at 5 p. m., and returned as individuals. This would have removed any appearance of impropriety. However, the fact of the men being without arms does not sanction any relaxation of discipline, and the maxim that a company on duty or en route should not be left without an officer still stands.

Gen. Molleux orders the 2d Division to Creedmoor for target practice as follows: 3d Brigade—May 25, June 5 and 18, July 16; 4th Brigade—May 26, June 11 and 22, July 7 and 21; 3d Battery—June 12. A second general practice may be had upon the completion of first general practice, but will be at the expense of the organizations practicing. The following days are assigned for that purpose, at the discretion of the brigade commanders: 3d Brigade—Aug. 13, 17 and 31, Oct. 1; 4th Brigade—Aug. 3, 14 and 28, Sept. 7, Oct. 2; 3d Battery—Oct. 12. All practice on these days will be the same as in the first general practice, those present practicing in the classes to which they respectively belong.

The Examining Board, of which Lieut.-Col. Harry W. Michell, 14th Regiment, is president, is dissolved, and a new Board is appointed, as follows: Col. Wm. J. Denslow, A. A. General; Lieut.-Col. Frederick S. Benson, 47th; Major Selden C. Clobridge, 14th; Capt. Wm. L. Watson, 13th; Capt. Wm. R. Pettigrew, 47th; Capt. Alexander S. Bacon, 23d; 1st Lieut. John J. Klein, 32d; 1st Lieut. Thos. R. Bagat, 23d; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 13th; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Campbell, 14th; 2d Lieut. Francis P. Harron, 23d, recorder. During June, July and August the business meetings at Division Headquarters will be held every alternate Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, namely, June 8 and 22, July 6 and 20, Aug. 3, 17 and 31.

Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, of the 12th Regiment, recently elected, has been commissioned.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

UNDER date of May 6 the Adjutant-General publishes the report of Inspector-General Elisha Dyer of his armory inspections during January and February, of which the following is a synopsis: Number of officers and men inspected, 814—671 of which belonged to the brigade and 143 to the three independent chartered organizations; number inspected in 1884, 781. The General then says: "The general appearance of the troops upon the whole was satisfactory, although the State uniform furnished the brigade shows signs of wear, and especially trousers, blouses, and fatigue caps which are in a very dilapidated condition. It is the more creditable to the officers commanding the different companies that they presented so good an appearance under so many difficulties. The men, as a rule, were well set up, neat and clean, a very perceptible improvement being observed from year to year. Co. B, 1st Battalion of Infantry, Capt. Frank W. Peabody, paraded every man upon its rolls, 3 officers and 47 men. This company was the largest I have ever inspected, and its appearance in line was exceedingly fine. It would be most desirable if every company in the State could increase its numbers to the size of this company."

He then complains that the enforcement of discipline is seriously interfered with by the presence of civilians in the various armories, whose language and boisterous conduct have in many instances seriously annoyed the inspecting officers and demoralized the company under inspection, and recommends that each commanding officer be held responsible for the behavior of those whom he admits to the armory during the inspection of his command.

[This is a peculiarity fortunately limited to country armories, and is not known in large organizations such as the N. Y. 1st and 2d Divisions.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The general's statement that until the officers can be properly instructed by officers' drills, and can meet to discuss and to execute the movements required of them, no material progress in the direction of knowledge of drill and duties can be expected, is worthy of particular attention by the State authorities. The school of the company and manual of arms showed how much more attention the individual members of the several companies had paid to the patriotic duties of the last political campaign, than to the more monotonous and absorbing ones of the drill room. Loadings and firings are pretty well understood throughout the entire militia, but need much more careful attention to orders to make them generally creditable. The State has reason to congratulate itself upon its new armament, the 45 calibre rifles having proved all that was expected of them.

The report speaks in high terms of the standard of the four companies of Goff, Rice and Smith's School Battalion, under the military teaching of Brigadier Charles R. Dennis, and says that the influence of military drill in the formation of character, in developing a taste for the manly duties of the soldier, and accustoming boys to obey orders, is most salutary.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE MOBILE DRILL.

THE tournament at Mobile came to a close on Friday, May 8, with the following result:

Free for all Infantry Contest—First prize, \$4,000; second, \$2,000; third, \$1,000.

First—Houston Light Guards.  
Second—Montgomery Grays.  
Third—Mobile Rifles.  
Fourth—Lomax Rifles.  
Fifth—Savannah Cadets.  
Sixth—Company F, Louisville Legion.  
Seventh—Columbus Guards.  
Eighth—Montgomery True Blues.

From this the following companies were drawn before the drill: Butler Rifles, Jansville Guards, Muscatine Rifles, and before completion of the drill, Chickasaw Guards. Infantry drill for maiden companies. First prize \$1,000; second \$500, third \$250.

First—Lomax Rifles, Mobile, Ala.  
Second—Company F, Louisville Legion.  
Third—Montgomery True Blues.  
Fourth—Savannah Cadets.  
Fifth—Butler Rifles, Alabama.  
Sixth—Escambia Rifles, Pensacola, Fla.  
Seventh—Muscatine Rifles, Muscatine, Ia.  
Eighth—Jansville Guards, Jansville, Wis.  
Artillery—First prize, \$1,000; \$500.  
First—Battery B, Washington Artillery.  
Second—Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery.  
Third—Alabama State Artillery.  
Fourth—Indianapolis Light Artillery.  
Zouaves—First prize \$1,000, second \$500.  
First—Bush Zouaves, St. Louis.  
Second—Chicago Zouaves.

Individual competitive drill for privates and non-commissioned officers. First prize, \$100; Second prize, \$50. Gold medal for best drilled private.

First—Corporal W. W. Talbert, of the Chickasaws.  
Second—Corporal N. B. Holt, of the Montgomery Grays.  
Best drilled private—J. B. Hargrove, of the Lomax Rifles.

The entire affair was attended with the best success from beginning to end, and the drilling as a general thing was superior to anything of the kind which has taken place of late in the South.

The True Blues of Montgomery, Ala., appeared in band some dark blue uniform trimmed in red, white cross belts and "bearskins" with gold tassel.

Inspection. Four front rank men did not dress at rear open order. Guns all more or less dirty, especially so on rim near the ejector, two guns oily. Gloves generally dirty. Lint on pants of several men. Three men executed inspection arms badly. Four men's position of the soldier in correct. Set up should be improved.

Manual by the numbers.—Poor, because marked by many errors; two to three men continually behind the rest; the position of three men at "support arms" wrong; three men came to position of trail arms directly; the load with blank cartridges was inexcusable; butts of pieces not carry back at "carry arms;" several men deranged entirely the position of the shoulders; butts of four pieces turned to the left at "carry arms;" several executed a movement now and then without numbers, etc., etc.

Manual without the numbers.—Fair; the company fired without loading. In firing obliquely to the left and over firing, in drawing load one man came to a carry arms without further command. In stacking arms the loose pieces were put on loosely; one stack broke in rearming; two stacks were partially broken before the command "arms."

Manual on march.—Medium. Evolutions in line and column of fours, changing direction in line on the march, the pivot man took a step of only three or four inches, instead of ten, and did not march on an arc of a circle but more on the sides a right angle. The captain formed fours to the right instead of to the right and front. In forming column of fours to the left two men wheeled improperly, formed on left into line from column of fours at double time by marching the leading four three times, company distance, in the new direction before halting it.

Obliques.—Fair, and in repeating obliques at double time, the captain ran the company into the fence.

In marching the column of fours to the rear at double time one pivot file commenced to wheel. The captain formed line at double time "on the right" for "to the right," and halted when the programme directed him to continue the march at double time. In obliquing files did not cover changing direction at double time in line the pivot step was too short, being 5 or 6 inches, instead of between 11 and 12. The side step was too long, being from 10 to 12 inches instead of 6. The company was out of step several times, and was prompted upon different occasions. There was crowding in ranks upon the completion of some movements. One man dropped his piece and another his bayonet during drill. In stacking with swivel in double rank, two stacks were made wrong. The rear rank in firing by rank did so raggedly. At the first command for kneeling, some two rear rank men did not take a side step to the right. The captain performed a great many extra movements and did not seem to be at his ease. Steps at quick and double time, too long and too slow.

Platoon Movements.—In forming platoons to the left and continuing the march, the captain omitted the command for the guide distance to lead; leading guide on wrong flank at "left forward, fours left."

The Mobile (Ala.) Rifles were uniformed in dark green and gold, white cross-belts, white helmets and plumes.

Inspection.—In opening ranks the right file did not step off promptly. Five guns only; one firing gun, one breach block and 3 undersides of sights. Brasses were nicely cleared; uniform neat and well fitting, except one or two coats under arms. Cartridge boxes would have looked better if varnished. Set up, very good. One man's drawers-string was protruding. Two helmets too large for wearers.

Manual by the Numbers.—In forming single ranks No. 2, second set of fours hesitated. Butts of pieces were not held back at carry arms. Right file and two others slow at company load. At unfixed bayonets left guide deranged his position. After firings, etc., seven men left cartridge boxes open while the remainder closed them. This part of the manual was otherwise very good.

Manual Without the Numbers.—In supporting arms, two men were slow, and in coming to a carry the right two were behind the rest. In the fire kneeling, barrels were not parallel. One man fired his piece without command.

Three men were slow coming to "left oblique aim;" fire, ragged; one file did not put in cartridge at command "cess firing!" At stack arms, one stack fell. In stacking arms (No. 46) one loose piece was not put on. (We would respectfully refer the captain to the proper pronunciation of the word "column.") In fire kneeling (No. 76), four men were slow firing and two likewise ceased firing. In firing by rank, still kneeling, the rear rank fire was ragged and men were slow in the front rank. Fire by file, one man, was slow—two files left their cartridge boxes open when the rest were closed. There should have been uniformity, one way or the other. In "rest on arms" (No. 104), one man in the centre of the company rested his gun on the ground. With these exceptions, the manual was very good; manual marching, very good.

Evolution.—Pivot-step a little too short changing direction in quick and double time. At command turn (No. 24), ten cries were committed by privates coming from carry to right shoulder. In movement No. 25 five guns were not held parallel to each other.

In marching column of platoons to the rear, two pivots were not fixed. In No. 37, the line was bad because the guide of the left platoon did not keep dressed on, or the proper distance from, guide of the right. In reforming company by a right oblique, from column of platoons, the 2d Lieutenant did not give his commands promptly, and hence the men of that platoon hesitated. In obliquing to the right (in line, No. 43), the centre was out; to the left the centre was in.



The obliques at double-times were medium. In obliques in column of fours, the files did not cover in all cases. Company was slow dressing twice. In fours in circle, at double time, the left guide marked time. The double time was omitted in changing direction to the right, in movement No. 60. Movement No. 70 was partially omitted. In forming on left in line (No. 80), the leading four was marched too far before being halted. A halt was made after movement No. 84, contrary to the programme. Marching in column of fours, single rank, rear guide was much over 48 inches from the file in his front on several occasions. At double time the left hand was hardly horizontal and not given the proper swinging motion.

Platoon movements.—Very good. Step, length and cadence, in both quick and double time, perfect.

Awarded 3d Prize, \$1,000.

The Lomax Rifles of Mobile wore dark-blue coats and pants, trimmings gold, white helmets and blue plumes, blue shoulder knot, with white fringe, and white crossbelts.

Inspection.—One man held the piece too high at present; two rifles slightly rusty; on under side of sight, one slide spring broken; otherwise the guns, although old, were in good condition; one pair of gloves dirty, one soiled; whitening on one bayonet scabbard, button and on brass of one cartridge box; otherwise bright and clean; files did not cover corresponding front rank files after having come to a rear open order; one man spit in ranks during the inspection; step at double and quick time excellent as to length and cadence; setup good; one man squinting and smiling in ranks at persons in the crowd during the drill; manual by the numbers good; guns were held too high at load; one place went off at position of load; neither Lieutenant ordered swords at the corresponding command for the company upon several occasions; right guide started to come to "arms port" at that command. There were four errors in opening boxes. There was spitting in ranks at various times during the drill. Movements 93 and 96, to be done by the numbers, were executed without the numbers.

Manual without numbers fair; loadings only fair; in fire kneeling there were two slow. After rising, Captain did not draw load. The firing obliquely to the left was ragged. In draw load one man came to a carry without command. No. 46, stacks were not lined well. No. 49, in recovering arms one cartridge was fired. The 1st Lieutenant stood while his company was firing kneeling. No. 106, five private's errors in executing arms port.

Manual marching good. Evolutions generally good; in forming line to the right and front, distances and intervals were lost. Reforming company by a right oblique from column of platoons was marked by an opening out of the files of the rear platoon. The Captain (No. 53) marched the column of fours to the rear towards the file closers. Change of direction, No. 62, was poor. In movement No. 63 several files were slow coming to a quick time. In Nos. 65 and 66 distances were lost. In wheeling fours in circle the 2d Lieutenant marked time slightly. In executing left turn, No. 67, there was stumbling in ranks. In executing on left into line, at double time and in double rank, one four hesitated and two men broke away from their four. It would be better to give the 1st oblique the long sound for the purposes of command. Files not covered in the obliques (No. 38). In forming platoons, left front into line from column of fours the Lieutenants dart through the column and place themselves opposite the centres of their platoons and not at the heads. In wheeling through 180 degrees there was crowding here and there in ranks. The Captain neglected to bring his company to arms port in repeating these wheels at double time (No. 97). This company was awarded the fourth place, upon which its members are to be congratulated, since this is their first endeavor in inter-State competitive drill contests.

The Montgomery Grays were dressed in a gray uniform, with white "bearskins."

Inspection.—Four hands were held wrong at open boxes, one dirty and two rusty guns and two pairs of soiled gloves. The Lieutenants halted and faced in coming to the front at rear open order. Same at close order. Number of gloves were not held properly at order. With the exceptions noted, the arms and accoutrements were in fine condition.

Manual by the Numbers.—Butts of pieces not held back at carry arms, several hands slow dropping, from at motion next to last. Coming to carry arms, four cartridge boxes left open, and the rest closed, after completion of the firings. In 12 bayonets butts generally not eight inches in rear of the left foot, otherwise the manual was excellent, especially the fire kneeling and fire.

Manual without Numbers.—Two men slow to load No. 29. Same to draw load. At cease firing, No. 30, eight men did not come to carry; one man dropped his bayonet. In ordering arms, the left hand was not held near the right. The stacking with swivel was very good. The manual generally was marked with great facility of motion, grace and snap.

Evolutions.—Dressing slow in movements No. 24. Two fours not dressed, in forming front into line at double time. In forming platoons into column of fours to the left, the guide did not keep dressed or at the proper distance from the left announced as the guide. In reforming company at double time, from column of platoons, no guide was at the announced. The distances in column of platoons were too great. In oblique in line, the line did not remain parallel to its first position, but the side from the guide gradually lagged to the rear. Obliques in double time were excellent. Hands not brought up together at double time (No. 57). In changing direction to the right at double time, there was a break near the centre of the company. Left arms not swung at double time—company opened up several times upon completion of movements. (This could be corrected by the captain at such times, placing himself in front and centre of his company.) The left hands were not brought up promptly at the command "left turn." A little stamping was observed now and then. In movement No. 83, the captain brought the company to a quick time after division 3. In forming left front into line, at double time in double rank, the rear rank of the leading four did not close in on the front rank promptly. Marching in column of fours, the rear guide was not closed to proper distance on several occasions. The carry from trail was bad. (No. 90.) Omitted to oblique in quick time in column of fours. Step quick and double time, a little too long. Cadence perfect. The other movements were executed with promptness, clearness and precision. The company was awarded the second prize of \$1,000. It won the same prize at the Louisville Exposition drill last August.

We reserve criticisms of the other contestants for next week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WISCONSIN.

The 1st Battery was formally mustered into the State service on Monday evening, May 11, sixty-five men being present to sign the roll and be sworn in. The battery was organized last fall but not until the recent session of the Legislature were there provisions for its proper support. The Soldiers of the Badger State are not only beginning to see the importance of a well instructed militia, but are becoming really proud of the State force that has been brought to such a high standard of efficiency under Adjutant-General Chapman. The new battery is composed of a fine, athletic looking body of young men, none of them over twenty-five years of age (except the officers) and most of them moving in the first circles of society.

As yet they very sensibly wear only a fatigue uniform, but as the blouse and trousers are particularly well cut the effect is very jaunty. The blouse is dark blue trimmed with scarlet (standing collar) the trousers light blue with narrow stripe of scarlet,

the cap is of the round English visorless pattern, dark blue with scarlet band.

The muster in was conducted by Col. King, who in accordance with State regulations directed the election of officers to take place immediately after the signing of the roll.

Joseph B. Oliver was elected Captain by acclamation and W. B. Roberts, 1st Lieutenant by ballot. Captain Oliver richly deserves the position. He was 1st Lieutenant of the crack company of the 5th Wisconsin Volunteers when that regiment went to the front in 1861 and served with great credit during the Peninsula campaign of '62. Since the war he has by untiring industry and enterprise built up a large business and is one of the wealthiest of Milwaukee's younger citizens. As a drill master he is full of energy and snap and as a disciplinarian he ranks deservedly high. Lieut. Roberts has had some experience in the Indianapolis Artillery and while he has had no opportunity as yet to show his knowledge of gun drill he has proved himself most efficient as a staff officer. The battery will receive its guns from the State during the summer, but will begin practice at once with the old war arm six pounders now at the capital.

This crack organization completed its first five years of service on April 22, and celebrated by the grandest ball ever seen in Wisconsin. The great Exposition Building was used for the purpose, and, being beautifully decorated, it presented an appearance that astonished the guests from abroad. Prominent among the Regular Army officers present were General Schofield, General J. W. Forsyth, Colonel Wherry, Colonel Bartlett, Captain Kerr, 4th Cavalry, Captain Budd, 4th Cavalry, Major Powell, 4th Infantry, Lieutenant Schofield, A. D. C., and a host of officers of the National Guards of Wisconsin and Illinois. The floor was managed by Colonel King, with a staff of twenty assistants, and at one time forty-six sets were dancing in the lanterns, with abundant room for a dozen more. On the evening of May 1 the annual election of officers took place, and Captain Schofield was unanimously chosen to retain the command which he has exercised, it is safe to say, as no other man in this community could have done. The captain leaves for New York on Friday, to look at the various armories in the East before deciding on the exact plans for the building to be erected this summer by the squadron. When finished, Milwaukee will have its central police and fire stations and its strong armory, all within pistol shot of each other on Broadway.

2d Lieutenant Louis Auer was promoted to the 1st Lieutenancy, vice Halsey, resigned, and Sergeant Edward Shea was elected 2d Lieutenant. Financially, the squadron was never in better condition. A dozen new members have come in, and the summer drills will begin next week. Captain O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry, one of its honorary members, will instruct in sabre exercise.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ILLINOIS.

COMPANY E, 1st Regt., I. N. G., gave an exhibition drill, and "May Party" on Wednesday evening, May 6. At 9 p. m. the company paraded 12 files for drill and bayonet exercise, with Capt. Buchanan in command. The movements were well performed, the alignments and distances being particularly well preserved in the oblique movements. The loadings and firings were the best the writer ever saw with the Springfield Rifle. The company was dismissed at 9.45 and dancing commenced at 10, lasting until the "wee small hours." The drill room was tastefully decorated, and the band discoursed familiar airs from an improvised stage, flanked by tents.

Among those present were Col. E. B. Knox, Maj. Shea Smith, Capt. Eddy, adjutant; Capt. Quinn and Ellis, Lieuts. Lauman, Schaff, Patrick and Chenoweth, and the genial Capt. Buchanan and his pleasant wife.

The new armory committee of the 1st Regt., were much elated last night over the success of their efforts in securing subscriptions. They have only just commenced to solicit donations, and were fortunate enough to secure two of \$5,000 each, and one of \$2,500 from the first parties approached. They are confident of soon securing the necessary funds to complete the building, which will be one of the finest public halls west of New York.

Co. A, 1st regt., Infantry, I. N. G., held an election for 2d Lieutenant on Monday evening last.

There were two candidates for the position, Ex-Lieut. Benj. F. Patrick, Jr., of Co. H, and Private Samuel Slade of Co. A.

Private Slade was elected and accepted the position in a few well-chosen words.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Report speaks highly of a work on "Minor Operations of War," compiled by Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Infantry, and used for some time past as a text book at the School of Application.

Messrs. Berger-Levrault and Co., Rue des Beaux Arts, No. 5, Paris, have announced the publication of the *Revue de Cavalerie*, a handsomely printed periodical, devoted to the mounted service. The initial number gives an account of the cavalry of France as it is; of the part taken by it in the manoeuvres of the 4th and 17th Corps, with a very well executed map of the country; of the use of the cavalry division in action; of the origin of Chasseurs à Cheval, with engravings; on remounts, officers' horses, sport, etc.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have published an interesting volume by Theo. F. Rodenbough, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., entitled *Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute: An account of Russia's advance toward India, based upon the reports and experiences of Russian, German and British officers and travellers, with a description of Afghanistan and of the military resources of the powers concerned*. Three maps and twenty-three cuts illustrate the text. General Rodenbough does not claim any original knowledge of the subject, but he has made a careful compilation of a great number of authorities, a list of which he gives; the result is a volume containing a great variety of information upon a subject just now attracting general attention.

The Hydrographic Office has recently sent out a number of admirably executed charts, among which

are charts of Halifax Harbor, from the latest British surveys, giving the magnetic variation in 1884 (which increases about three minutes annually); North Atlantic Ocean, Sheet II., which is on quite a large scale and in two parts; the Channels between the Gulfs of Trinidad and Pefias, also in two parts; Cayes, Flamand, St. Louis and Moste bays, in the West Indies; Callao Bay and vicinity; Colonia Roads, Rio de la Plata; ports on the south and west coasts of Hayti; islands of the Pacific Ocean between latitudes 30 degrees north and 30 degrees south, and longitudes 123 degrees west and 168 degrees east, and Japan, China, and the East Indies (1885.)

The Hotchkiss Gun Company, Paris, have printed for private circulation a handsome quarto volume of 76 pages, by Lieut. Edward W. Very, late U. S. N. describing and illustrating their systems as designed for naval service, field artillery and flank defence; and giving firing tables, proving ground tests, and official reports as determined on the Government firing grounds of Gåvre, Shoeburyness, Sandy Hook, Pola, Spezia, Helder, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg and Portsmouth. The triumph of the Hotchkiss is so complete that this record of its performance is very interesting and valuable, and no one could be found better fitted to present it than Lieutenant Very, who, if he is lost to our Navy, at least continues in the line of military studies.

"The International Nautical Magazine" is an illustrated monthly publication for seafaring men, shipping and kindred interests, the first number of which appeared in April.

"Questions Maritimes: la Marine de Guerre, la cuirasse et le canon; experiences récentes et conclusions; par Em. Weyl, lieutenant de vaisseau en retraite, Paris, Berger-Levrault et Cie Editeurs de l'Annuaire de la Marine." The subjects treated of in the five chapters of this pamphlet are sufficiently indicated in the title. Lieut. Weyl is the editor of the Paris journal *Le Temps*, in which the articles forming this brochure originally appeared. In his preface he says: "After having taken part in the discussion regarding the state and condition of our navy, a discussion which has caused rivers of ink to flow in these latter days, I have deemed it advisable to condense in a few pages the ideas I have maintained. They are those which at the present time direct the policy of all maritime nations. The battle ship, construct it as you like, is not, and cannot be, made invulnerable; protect the ship as you like, she will always be likely to vanish in a naval combat, for the gun, the ram, and the torpedo can gain the advantage over the finest specimen of naval science, but I doubt whether the torpedo is, of the three means of destruction, the one which, on the high seas, will have the most efficiency, provided always that the vessel is handled in a special manner. The gun which pierces the walls of iron which resist are not to be taken into consideration with the action of the torpedo. I have, however, deemed it useful to devote some consideration to the subject, and I have, therefore, devoted some pages to the study of the battle, so instructive and so full of results commercial, now going on between the artillery and the metallurgist. For some this study will have some interest, for others it will be an autobiography. The former accord to the armor plate and the mode of protecting ships a value all the greater that the rapid firing arms which form part of all modern ships exact that the men, without whom it is impossible to fight, shall be given adequate protection. The latter admit that the torpedo has conquered the empire of the seas, and to them the armored ship has her place allotted to her beside the *Royal Sun*, amidst the monuments of antiquity."

"Farrow's Military Encyclopedia," the publication of which has just commenced, is a monument to the zeal, enterprise and industry of its author and publisher, as well as to the courage, which could determine him to enter upon such an enterprise alone. It is to be hoped that in the end it will return to him the forty thousand dollars required for its completion with an adequate pecuniary reward for his own onerous labor upon it. It is very difficult to judge of the quality of such a work until you have had it for some time upon your shelves, and have learned by daily reference to it wherein it is to be depended upon, and wherein it may fail you. It is certainly the most elaborate work of the kind that has yet appeared here, and in mechanical execution it is unusually creditable to all concerned in its preparation. It is to be completed in three volumes, the first of which has already appeared. Each volume will contain nearly one thousand quarto pages of the size of Johnson's Encyclopedia, the price varying from twelve dollars to twenty dollars a volume, according to binding, or from thirty-six to sixty dollars for the set. Some 35,000 subjects are considered, and into the text are introduced 2,500 fine illustrations, full page engravings and maps. The first volume includes the titles from 'Abaco' to 'Gives,' and contains 821 pages. The subjects are treated in a popular manner, and the work is dedicated "to the National Guard of America as a tribute of homage to worthy citizens and gallant soldiers." It is exceptionally well printed. Some of the cuts are printed in several colors, e. g. those showing the coats of arms of the different States and the flags of the different countries. We shall have occasion to refer to this work again when we have had an opportunity to test it. It is published by the author at No. 240 Broadway, New York.

Every horseman should possess himself of "Patroclus and Penelope, A Chat in the Saddle," by Theodore Ayraut Dodge, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., retired, to whom we are indebted for a history of the "Campaign of Chancellorsville," "A Bird's Eye View of our Civil War," and other works. The volume consists of a most charming series of chats about horses and horsemanship by a man who is thoroughly in the spirit of his subject and who is not a hide-bound partisan of any school of equestrianism, holding to the catholic belief that there are good riders in every land and in every species of saddle. Still, he thinks the saddle best suited to universal use, that is, one which might best serve a man under any conditions, approaches more nearly the modified military saddle of to-day than the hunting type. Patroclus in the author's favorite roadster, who is introduced to the reader in fourteen photo-type reproductions of instantaneous photographs, exhib-



iting his various poses and performances, and showing the agreeable action which all horse-lovers admire, and have been habituated to see drawn by artists, instead of the ungainly positions usually resulting from the instantaneous process. As to the training of the saddle horse, Col. Dodge holds that the true position "lies midway between the Haute École of the continent and the half-and-half training of Great Britain." What he protests against is the dragging of the hunting-field into the park, and what he wishes to urge is the higher education of horses. Penelope is the favorite steed of Master Tom, who is "the party of the second part" in this series of delightful wayside discourses upon themes in which every lover of a good horse will find satisfaction as well as instruction. The best military riders, we are told, make the nearest approach to that natural seat, which the writer believes in, and which is clearly shown on the frieze of the Parthenon, and in a less artistic way may be seen among any horsemen riding without stirrups. Col. Dodge says: "Some of our old Army cavalry officers rode gloriously. Our volunteer cavalry, late in the war, rode strongly, though not always handsomely. During the past twenty years the severe work and long marches of our regular mounted troops have militated greatly against equestrianism as an art. Some of the most accomplished riders I have ever known have been in the United States Army. Philip Kearny, that *preux chevalier*, the 'one-armed devil,' was in every sense a superb rider. I have seen him with his cap in one hand, his empty sleeve flowing outward with his speed, and his sword dangling from his wrist, ride over a Virginia snake fence such as most of us would want to knock, at least, the top rail off. How he strode his brown steed! How we saw his blade brighten in the one hand still left, and the reins in his teeth! He laughed like a school-boy when the holidays heightened. But a soldier's glance shot from his visor beneath, and the man who could not follow him did not long remain upon his staff!" Houghton, Mifflin, and Co. are the publishers of this very handsome volume.

The revival of interest in matters relating to our War of Secession is shown by the fact that of the 176 pages in the May number of the *Century* magazine, just one-half are occupied with war papers, and the title page of the magazine bearing the legend, "first edition 250,000," is testimony to the result of the publication of such papers upon the circulation of the magazine. We have here articles on the Peninsula Campaign, by Generals McClellan, Johnston, Imboden and Gustavus W. Smith, some further "Recollections of a Private," "Memoir of the Civil War," and a personal sketch of General Grant by Adam Badeau. It was predicted that when the South was relieved from the pressure of Northern criticism, we should witness an outbreak of lively assault upon the Confederate management of affairs under Davis. This is proving true, for, from the vantage ground of the *Century* publication, Gen. Johnston directs his heavy guns, no longer needed to repel federal assault, upon Davis, who, unfortunately for himself, has furnished General Johnston with the opportunity Job signed for, when he exclaimed, "O, that mine enemy would write a book!" With May commences a new volume, and we are just in receipt of the bound volume for the six months during which the magazine has nearly doubled its circulation—twenty-four editions and more than a million and a quarter copies of these six numbers having been printed. It well deserves this success, upon which we most cordially congratulate editors and publishers.

D. Appleton and Co. publish "Louis Pasteur; his Life and Labors, by his Son-in-law." Translated from the French by Lady Claud Hamilton. It is preceded by an introduction by John Tyndall, who briefly presents the results of M. Pasteur's investigation into the Germ Theory of communicable disease and his study of microscopic organisms—the "infinitely little," as Pouchet loved to call them. Pasteur's theory of infectious disease is, that contagia are living things, which derive from the human system certain elements of growth, and when these elements are lacking, or become exhausted, the contagion dies, and a second crop is impossible. Hence, if a feeble organism can be used to exhaust the soil without fatal result, the most highly virulent parasite may be introduced without injury.

This is the philosophy of vaccination, which Pasteur is endeavoring to extend to inoculation as a preventive for other contagious diseases. His plan is similar to that of Jenner—weakening the virus by transmitting it through various animals. Surely, says Mr. Tyndall, "results such as those recorded in this book, are calculated, not only to arouse public interest, but public hope and wonder. Never before, during the long period of its history, did a day like the present dawn upon the science and art of medicine." Even though these enthusiastic speculations should fall of realization, what Pasteur has accomplished is sufficient to establish his reputation on an enduring basis, and this story of his investigations and achievements is told by one whose intimate relations to him, and whose warm admiration for his genius, enables him to write with intelligence as well as with enthusiasm. As a member of Pasteur's family, he is able to introduce us to his home as well as to his laboratory, and to make us acquainted with the man, as well as with the savant.

"Across the Chasm" (Charles Scribner's Sons) is a bright love story, by an anonymous author. The "Chasm" is one successfully crossed by Cupid, to bring together those divided by Northern and Southern prejudices and contrasting social ideas. Without exciting incident or sensational plot, we have presented a well-drawn contrast between the manners of a fresh young daughter of the South and her host from New England; the native politeness of one being contrasted with the trained elegance of the other, the lesson being that "absolute good breeding is a thing we must look for in individuals and not in classes."

"Within the Capes," by Howard Pyle, is a story of adventure, wreck and peril, by sea and by land, told in a very natural and graphic way. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. B.—Write to Major A. S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. M. C., Washington, D. C.

C. P.—In our opinion you would be perfectly safe in returning to your native country under the circumstances you mention.

Inquirer.—No special text-books are used in the examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion. It is not impossible for a non-commissioned officer with influence to obtain a commission without examination, but it is not very likely that such a case will occur.

Field and Staff.—Ordnance, Post Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeants and Hospital Stewards of the first class are of the same grade and take rank by "date of appointment or warrant." See Par. 10, Army Regulations, 1881.

2. A Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant under the present regulations undoubtedly ranks a Post Quartermaster Sergeant, and under the circumstances you mention would, in the absence of specific orders to the contrary, be in charge of the office.

B. C. G.—A fair English education, some knowledge of telegraphy and good moral and physical habits are required of candidates for the Signal Corps.

1901 asks: "A cavalryman mounted, full dress, is he to wear his pants inside or outside of his boots? Is it correct to wear his pants outside of his boots any time, mounted?" **ANS.**—There is nothing in tactics or regulations stipulating whether a trooper should wear his trousers inside or outside of his bootleg in full dress. It is correct for a cavalryman to wear his trousers outside of his bootleg while mounted, but custom allows commanders some latitude in regulating the matter.

W. S. C.—1. When is the appointment made to the Naval School at Annapolis from 5th Congressional District of Kentucky? **ANS.**—In 1886.

2. What studies are candidates examined in? **ANS.**—Have mailed you a copy of the Regulations.

Equini says: Having seen in G. O. 50, A. G. O., 1885, that Veterinary Surgeons in the military service hold the rank of a Sergeant Major, are they eligible under par. 27, R. A. R.? **ANS.**—G. O. 50 does not say that Veterinary Surgeons hold the rank of Sergeant Major. It simply says that "a Veterinary Surgeon as part of the military force is entitled to quarters and fuel in kind, according to his relative rank, which is that of Regimental Sergeant Major." They are not eligible under par. 27, R. A. R., 1881.

REX asks: 1. Is my name on approved list of Post Q. M. Sergeants? **ANS.**—There is no approved list kept in the Q. M. G. O. The papers of applicants are all filed.

2. If not approved will recommendations filed with application be returned? **ANS.**—Yes, if so requested.

3. What show have I now for appointment? **ANS.**—Should a vacancy occur in the appointments from your regiment then your case will be considered but not before.

For the benefit of a correspondent who was answered in *JOURNAL* of May 9, we give the following additional information which confirms our previous answer, but it is probably somewhat more explicit. It is taken from some manuscripts on the subject prepared by 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d U. S. Infantry, and furnished through his courtesy: "The post of a sentinel is the particular place with defined limits within which the sentinel is to restrict himself while in the actual performance of duty as such. The post of a guard is where the main guard or detachments of it in a body are located."

Tactics.—Upon the question as to the position of the troop commander on battalion drill in close column of companies, right in front, at the command "Four right, Guide right," the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, in letter dated May 2, 1885, decides that the troop commanders remain on the left, and No. 4 is the guide of the leading file. In the march by the flank, of a battalion in close column of companies, the company column on that flank on which the guide is announced, is the directing column, and its march is regulated by its guide, either on the right or on the left, according as the column is right or left in front. In regard to paragraphs 543 and 552 of the tactics, the announcement of the guide in case of a company, in column of platoons marching by the flank, fixes the position of the troop commander, just as in the march by the flank of a battalion in close column of companies it fixes the position of the major. It is not contemplated in the tactics that the platoons in the first case, or the companies in the second, should be changed from right to left in front by the mere announcement of the guide.

N. G. says: The question was, "What are the exceptions to the rule that a soldier should not uncover when under arms?" and the answer, "We know of only one, when taking an oath before a court." Does "soldier" in the above only apply to the enlisted man, or is it used in its broadest sense, and if the latter, would not a reception and ladies present, or the presence of death, be an exception? **ANS.**—"Soldier" as used was meant in its broadest sense, taking both paragraphs 790 and 799, as a basis. Tactics prescribe what is to be done "on official occasions," and we confess that at the time of answering the question we had no ladies' reception in our mind. A man must use his own judgment on such an occasion. However, in our "highest toned" armory you can nightly see soldiers armed and in full dress keep on their head covering, without any complaint on the part of the ladies, who are on all occasions present in full force. In fact, one of the most popular officers on the Governor's staff was criticized in our columns for appearing uncovered in full uniform on an official occasion indoors, which, however, was attended by hundreds of ladies, and the criticism made was generally accepted as correct. Soldiers "not on duty" in the presence of death would hardly appear armed. For those on duty under such circumstances we can see no reason to uncover.

Referring to general staff at reviews (see answers Mar. 28 and Apr. 25, 1885), says a correspondent, the points are not all correct. Suppose a commanding officer handling his battalion at review for an inspector superior to him in rank, should he not place his staff regardless of the fact that they may be "officers of the general staff," in the positions provided by Upton for the "surgeon, quartermaster, and other staff officers," rather than loan them to the reviewing officer as assistants, or excluding them altogether from the formation?—one of the latter alternatives being the custom. **ANS.**—What we meant to convey by the two answers referred to above is this: That when a post commander inspects his own command, which would in such a case be under the immediate orders of the line officer next in rank, the general staff of the post would attend the post commander and do as directed by him. If, however, the post commander himself should handle his command for an inspector senior in rank, or any other rank, then said staff should fall in with the battalion in the positions provided for the "surgeon, quartermaster, and other staff officers," and not be "loaned to the reviewing officer as assistants." Questions like these could not arise under any other system than our own of petty one-horse posts.

T. E. H.—The battle of Perryville, Ky., was fought Oct. 6, 7 and 8, 1862. General A. C. Gillem was not present at it, being at the time Provost Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., from Aug. 12 to Dec. 24, 1862. He was then a Captain and Brevet Major in the Regular Army and Colonel of the 10th Tennessee Volunteers.

A. S. K. asks: 1. Is there a Recruiting Office in San Francisco; if so, where located? **ANS.**—There is a recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco.

2. Can a man re-enlist there for any organization in the Division of the Pacific. **ANS.**—Yes, if there are vacancies.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The cost of the armorclad to be built for the Royal Navy by the Thames Iron Works is £601,000, and that ordered from Sir William Armstrong and Company £204,000. The displacement of these is to be 10,470 tons, and the engines 8,500 indicated horse power.

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giving a speed of 15½ knots. The side armor is to be 18 inches thick. The price to be paid for the two belted cruisers is \$215,000 each for the one to be built by Earle's Shipbuilding Co. and the two by Messrs. Napier, of Govan, and \$224,000 each for the two by Palmer's Co. These ships are to be of 5,000 tons displacement and 7,500 indicated horse power, giving 17½ knots speed. The armor on the belt is to be 10 inches thick.

THE Chinese ironclads *Ting Yuen* and *Chen Yuen* which have been lying in Kiel harbor awaiting the termination of the Franco-Chinese difficulty, are now preparing to put to sea. It is rumored in Kiel that the Russian Government have made an offer to purchase these vessels, as well as the protected cruiser *Tai Yuen*, now lying near Stettin. All three of these vessels are admirably adapted for service in the Baltic, and their acquisition by Russia would add greatly to that country's naval power. The *Ting Yuen* and *Chen Yuen* are sister ships, steel built, of 7,400 tons displacement. They are protected with 14½ inches of Wilson's compound armor, carry four 12-inch and two 9½-inch Krupp guns each, and steam 14½ knots per hour. The *Tai Yuen* is a steel-built, deck-armored cruiser of 2,355 tons, having a speed of 15 knots per hour. She carries two 8½-inch and one 5½-inch Krupp guns.

WHITEHEAD'S factory is turning out torpedoes for England with the utmost despatch, having now an order for 220 of these weapons in hand. Russia is also anxious to obtain a supply of Whitehead torpedoes, and has telegraphed to the firm an order for 200, in addition to fifty already in hand, provided they can be delivered in the course of two months from the present date. The torpedo will, apparently, play a prominent part in the anticipated war, as also will the armed cruiser, for fitting out which class of vessel subscriptions have been opened in several places in Russia.

THE *Vort Forevar* says that the Danish women have

given a new proof of their lively patriotism by presenting a battery of eight 15-cm. Krupp guns, together with ammunition, as an offering for the defence of the Fatherland. These guns fire projectiles weighing thirty kilogrammes, and are to be mounted in the sea defences of Copenhagen. More than 20,000 women of all classes subscribed for their purchase.

THE *Invalide Russe* says that very recently experiments have been made with a home manufactured prismatic powder, closely resembling the German Duttendorf prismatic powder, the preparation of which has been kept so secret. The powder was tried with a 28-cm. (11-in.) gun, when it was found that a charge of fifty-eight kilogrammes imparted a higher velocity to the projectile than a charge of sixty-one kilogrammes of the famous German powder, and that the pressures set up in the powder chamber were less than with the German powder. The editor of the *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*, in announcing this fact, adds: "We await a confirmation of this statement."

THE Admiralty has, it is reported, decided on constructing a number of gunboats of a special type. They are 125 feet long, have a speed of nineteen knots, and are able to steam a thousand miles at from ten to twelve knots without recoiling. They are to be armed with light steel guns for the destruction of torpedo boats.

THE *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung* says that experiments are shortly to be made in Russia with an American submarine boat which is to be driven by electricity. The boat is to be 28 feet long, and to have a speed of 10 knots, and is stated to be capable of travelling for a distance of 15 knots under water. It is to be manned by two men only, the captain and an electrician. The captain's position will be at the stern, where the apparatus for steering the boat is placed. The ventilation will be effected by compressed air. The mines are to be towed, and in case of the boat

being pursued, they can be discharged by electricity, so as to blow up the enemy. The inventor asks \$16,000 for the boat.

THE negotiations between China and Japan have ended satisfactorily, and the Protocol providing for the withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese troops from the Corea was signed on May 9.

GENERAL WOLSELEY, May 8, reviewed the camel corps, composed of Dragoon Guards, and urged the men to perfect themselves in their novel duties, as they would be wanted on the Nile in autumn. This speech is supposed to show General Wolseley's opinion of the policy of abandoning the Soudan.

THE *Howe*, just launched at Pembroke, is of the *Collingwood* class, and the last addition to the English heavy armored fleet. She is to have 10 guns, four 43-ton breech loaders, mounted on barbettes towers, and six 6-inch guns in battery. Whitaker, for 1885, gives her tonnage at 9,700 and horse power 7,500. King's figures for this class of ironclads are—length between perpendiculars, 325 feet; extreme breadth, 68 feet; mean draught, 25 feet, 9 inches; speed, 15 knots; load line displacement, 9,150 tons; maximum horse power, 7,000. Thickness of compound armor, 18 inches for a water line belt of 150 feet amidships and 16 inches fore and aft; 14 and 12 inches on the barbettes, and 6 inches on the bulkheads. Height of upper deck above water line, 10 feet, 6 inches; of barbettes ports from water line, 20 feet, 3 inches and 10 feet 3 inches. The system of admitting water to unarmored ports above the armor deck (below water) is followed.

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rubber hose, force pumps, axle-grease, rope,  
dump carts, hand carts, harness, wagon parts,  
miscellaneous hardware, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject  
any or all bids.

Preference given to articles of domestic  
production and manufacture, conditions of  
price and quality being equal, and such pre-  
ference given to articles of American produc-  
tion and manufacture produced on the Pacific  
Coast, to the extent of the consumption  
required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full in-  
formation as to bidding, etc., will be fur-  
nished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be  
plainly marked "Proposals for \_\_\_\_\_" at  
Jeffersonville Depot, Ind., and addressed to the  
undersigned. **RUFUS SAKTON,**  
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

**Kentucky Military Institute,**  
Founded 1845, FARMDALE, KY.  
**ROBT. D. ALLEN, Col. and Supt.**

## PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,**  
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City.  
April 23, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-  
ject to usual conditions, will be received at  
this office until twelve o'clock noon on May  
23, 1885, at which time and place they will be  
opened in the presence of bidders, for furnish-  
ing and delivering fuel, forage and straw re-  
quired at New York City, Willet's Point, N. Y.,  
H. L., and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

The Government reserves the right to re-  
ject any or all proposals or to accept, as may  
be most advantageous to the department.

A preference will be given to articles of  
domestic production and manufacture, con-  
ditions of price and quality being equal, and  
such preference given to articles of American  
production and manufacture produced on the  
Pacific Coast to the extent of the consump-  
tion required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding,  
etc., will be furnished by this office on appli-  
cation.

Envelopes containing proposals should be  
marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and  
Straw," and be addressed to the undersigned.  
**HENRY C. HODGES,**  
Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

**SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDEN**  
CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding  
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees,  
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INVALUABLE AS A TONIC.

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AND GARRISON

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PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS TO WHARF,  
AND FOR DREDGING.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.,  
FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.  
April 24, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject  
to usual conditions, will be received at  
this Office until 12 o'clock M., May 23, 1885, at  
which time and place, they will be opened in  
presence of attending bidders, for repairing  
Wharf, and for Dredging, at Fort Schuyler,  
N. Y. H.

Specification as to the work to be performed  
can be obtained at the office of the Post  
Quartermaster.

Blank Proposals will be furnished on applica-  
tion. The Government reserves the right  
to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be marked, "Proposals for re-  
pairs to Wharf and for Dredging," on the  
envelopes, and addressed to the undersigned.

GEO. E. SAGE,  
1st Lieut. 5th Artillery, Post Quartermaster.

### HOTELS.

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Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.  
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JOHN D. BETHUNE, Mr. Sportsman's Goods,  
Send for Prices. 126 Chambers St.,  
New York.

**DOLPH TO THERESA CARRIER,** daughter of the late Assistant  
Surgeon Thos. G. Mackenzie, U. S. Army.

**ROBERTSON—GATES.**—At St. George's Church, New York,  
May 3, DUMBAR P. ROBERTSON, of Charleston, S. C., to Ida  
W., daughter of the late General William Gates, U. S. Army.

### DIED.

**BUTT.**—At San Francisco, March 25, WALTER RALEIGH  
BUTT, formerly Passed Midshipman, U. S. Navy.

**DALE.**—At his house, near Snelling, Merced Co., California,  
April 30, Dr. FRANK C. DALE, late Passed Assistant Surgeon,  
U. S. Navy.

READY MAY 16.

**Mr. Oldmixon.**

A NOVEL. By WILLIAM A. HAM-  
MOND, M. D., author of "Lal" and  
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Price, \$1.50.

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truth of which will be readily recognized,  
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Advertisement and Notice concern-  
ing the construction of New Steel  
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the United States Navy.

Invitation is hereby extended to all engi-  
neers and mechanics of established reputation,  
and all reputable manufacturers of vessels,  
steam-engines, boilers, or ordnance, having  
or controlling regular establishments, and  
being engaged in the business, all officers of  
the Navy, and especially all naval construct-  
ors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of  
the Navy, having plans, models, or designs of  
any vessels, or of any part thereof, of the  
classes authorized by the naval appropriation  
act of March 3, 1885, to submit such plans,  
models, and designs to the Secretary of the  
Navy.

The vessels authorized to be constructed  
are two cruisers of not less than three thou-  
sand and nor more than five thousand tons dis-  
placement, costing, exclusive of armament,  
not more than one million one hundred thou-  
sand dollars each; one heavily armed gunboat  
of about sixteen hundred tons displacement,  
costing, exclusive of armament, not more  
than five hundred and twenty thousand dol-  
lars; and one light gunboat of about eight  
hundred tons displacement, costing, exclu-  
sive of armament, not more than two hun-  
dred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The vessels are to be constructed on the  
best and most modern design, having the  
highest attainable speed, and in the manner  
and conformity to the conditions and limita-  
tions provided for the construction of the  
new cruisers in the acts of August fifth, eight-  
een hundred and eighty-two, and of March  
third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ex-  
cept so far as said acts provide for and define  
the duties of Naval Advisory Board.

Said plans, models, and designs should be  
submitted within the period of sixty days after  
May 15, 1885, and should be transmitted to  
the Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Should  
any such plan, model or design be adopted or  
used, a liberal compensation will be paid  
therefor.

The Department will, upon application, for-  
ward copies of so much of the naval appro-  
priation acts as relates to said vessels, and  
will answer all letters of inquiry and furnish  
all desired information on the subject.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,  
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 3, 1885.

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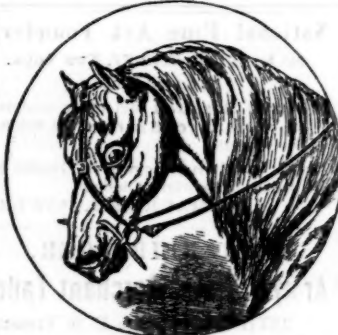
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for ordinary use. Equal to the famous Span-  
ish bridle in checking and holding a running  
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managing a rearing or kicking horse—yet  
without the severity and inconvenience of the  
ordinary curb bit bridles. For graceful adorn-  
ment it has no superior. To these points of  
excellency we have the written certificates of  
such men as—Mr. Tenbroeck of Ky., Drs. Saf-  
ford, Duke, Roberts, of Tenn., and others who  
have seen the bridle tested. Capt. Wilson ad-  
vertises to ride or drive with his bridle—any  
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These steamers carry neither Cattle, Sheep,  
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Saloon, \$40 to \$90; excursion, \$110 to \$160; Sec-  
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\$90; steerage, outward, \$20; prepaid from Ant-  
werp, \$18; excursion, \$30, including bedding, &c.  
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,  
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PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS  
SUPPLIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will  
be received at this office until 12 o'clock  
noon, Wednesday, May 27th, 1885, for furnish-  
ing Miscellaneous Supplies, consisting of  
Brooms, Brushes, Soaps, Towels, etc., etc.,  
for the War Department and its Bureaus in  
Washington, during the fiscal year ending  
June 30th, 1886.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the  
items and estimated quantities required, to-  
gether with instructions to bidders, will be  
furnished on application to this office. Bids  
will be considered on each item separately.

Proposals must be addressed to the under-  
signed, endorsed on the outside of the envel-  
ope, "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies."

C. H. HOYT,  
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

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ELY.—At New York City, May 11, ELIZA ADAMS, widow  
of Charles Ely, and daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel  
Timothy Upham, 21st U. S. Infantry.

LYFORD.—At Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., May 9,  
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel STEPHEN C. LYFORD, Major Ord-  
nance Department, U. S. A.

MOORE.—At 2200 G Street, Washington, D. C., May 12, 1885,  
aged one year and one day, MAUDE CARLETON, only child of  
Lieut. E. K. Moore, U. S. Navy, and Eva C. Moore. Inter-  
ment at Laurel Hill, Phila.

PAYNE.—April 16, Mrs. A. M. PAYNE, mother of Captain J.  
Scott Payne, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

**DEGRAAF & TAYLOR**  
FURNITURE  
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days' trial is allowed.  
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cific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Ner-  
vous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration  
caused by the use of alcohol, or tobacco, Wakeful-  
ness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, re-  
sulting in insanity and leading to mi-  
death; Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Sexual De-  
bility from any cause. Each box contains 1 month's  
treatment. \$1 a box, or 6 boxes for \$5: sent by mail,  
prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes  
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six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send guaran-  
tee to refund the money if the treatment does not  
benefit from any cause. Orders filled by sole agent, A. J. DIXON,  
Chemist, Astor House, Broadway and Barclay Street,  
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## Colt's New Hammerless Double Gun.



This gun has just been brought out. Every effort has been made to make it the best gun possible. New devices have been introduced in perfecting this arm, to wit—the force expended in working it is divided between the opening and closing motion—rendering the manipulating easier and pleasanter. The safety device is positive, and the indicator that the arm can or cannot be fired, is outside and distinct. The parts are simple, strong, and few in number. It is powerful, close, and even shooting. The barrels, like all the guns of the Colt Arms Co., are, by a system known only to the Company, soldered together with hard solder. They never can jar apart, thus overcoming a defect to which the guns of a best English makers are liable. They are more accurately made than the much more costly English guns. **Colt's Repeating Rifles & Carbines.** Years ago these took a good start, based on the reputation of the makers. With large numbers of Frontiersmen they now have a good name which this arm has earned for itself. We have in stock all the lengths, weights, and styles of finish. The .44 cal more recently

produced, weighs only 6 lbs., shoots as accurately as any single shot rifle, and is not higher in price!

### COLT'S PISTOL.

Police .38 and .41 calibre Self and Thumb Cocking. The police force of nearly all the cities of this country are armed with this efficient weapon. Long stroke, and sure fire, with light trigger pull, great penetration and accuracy.

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.22, .30, .32, .38 and .41 calibre—compact and strong shooting. All adapted for long cartridges. The .30 calibre pistol weighs only 6 ounces. Keep in mind that this is much the most lead and force for the weight of any pistol made.

### COLT'S "FRONTIER."

.44 calibre Thumb Cocking—uses the same cartridge as Colt's Repeating Rifle.

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.45—Self Cocking and Thumb Cocking—same cartridge as above. Government standard.

All Colt's Pistols are forged frames. No cast iron in any of the Colt Arms, Rifles, Shot Guns, or Pistols. In fact there is no such line of arms as to beauty, efficiency, excellency of material and workmanship produced in any other Arms factory in the world.

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We also offer an extended assortment of cast iron American Pistols, and British Bull-dogs, cast iron barrel and frame. Imported Guns, Belgian and English—Single and Double, Muzzle and Breech Loading Guns, Low priced and high priced. Flobert Rifle, .22 and .32 calibre. Gun Implements and Ammunition—a large variety. Agents for Austin Powder Co. Also Agents for Curtis and Harvey Diamond Grain Powder. Send for Circulars to

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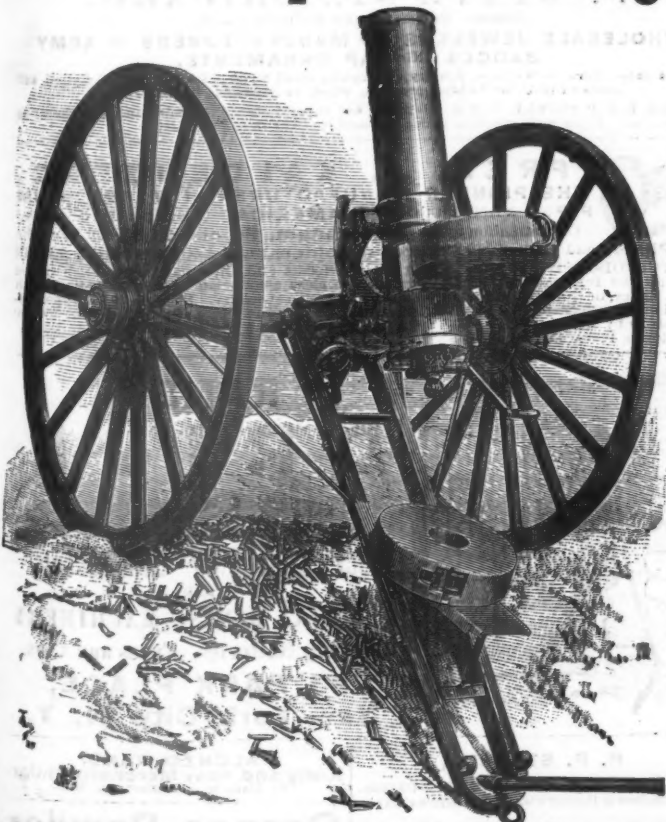
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The accompanying illustration represents the improved Gatling Gun and Feed Magazine. This new feed is positive in its action, and by it the gun can be fired at all degrees of elevation or depression at the rate of over 1,300 shots per minute. These results have been attained by no other fire-arm.

This improved feed has greatly increased the direct fire, and is of inestimable value in enabling the gun to deliver high angle or mortar fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect.

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns.

Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. The feed is all that is claimed for it." "It is believed the modified Gatling Gun with the new feed has about reached the utmost limit of improvement."

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Is Impervious to Wet, and Produces a Brilliant Black Polish on every description of Leather. Observe, Nothing injurious to the Leather in this Composition. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Three Sizes, 75c., \$1, \$2 per Box, by Mail.

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Agent for America for WM. BOWN'S Celebrated Newmarket and Challenge Horse Clippers, and manufacturer of "Thomson's Pocket Spurs"

### ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, (Corcoran Building, F. and Fifteenth Street Washington, D. C.)

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with all course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to Hon. O. Ferris, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. A. U. Wymann, Treasurer of the U. S. Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. Hon. E. W. Keighley, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury.

### PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1885. SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate), will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, May 20th, 1885, for furnishing Stationery for the War Department and its Bureaus in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Stationery." Bids will be considered on each item separately.

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